

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 OCTOBER 1981

## Egypt

Mubarak on Security Situation -- In what MENA called the second part of his "comprehensive statement" to AL-AHRAM, President Husni Mubarak explained how the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat was linked to the broader plans of a "terrorist organization" to carry out a "Khomeyni-style" revolution in Egypt. According to the text of the interview, which was transmitted by MENA on 23 October, Mubarak said the plotters had no organization within the armed forces and had succeeded only in recruiting a "small number" of officers and NCO's. The president said some of the group's financing came from abroad, but he did not elaborate. According to Mubarak, the conspiracy was to be carried out over the course of at least 1 year, but when As-Sadat began his campaign of arrests and took some of the leaders of the conspiracy into custody, the conspirators moved quickly to assassinate the president and went on to stir up unrest in Asyut with an eye to encouraging rebellion and eventually seizing power nationally. Mubarak later said the terrorist organization was intent on gathering support for the idea of armed resistance against the government and on establishing a regime modeled after Iran's, and that this involved seeking cooperation with groups such as the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir], despite ideological differences among them. The president also noted that the organization's leader, 'Abbud az-Zumur, confessed during an interrogation that the conspiracy included plans to assassinate other members of the government as well as As-Sadat. Mubarak added that suppression of the revolt in Asyut had resulted in the killing of 10 rebels, the wounding of 12 others and the arrest of 356.

Latest Arrests -- Cairo radio carried a 25 October Interior Ministry statement indicating that in the past few days, security forces have arrested 397 members of the "terrorist organization" in raids on its hideouts that involved armed resistance in at least two locations.

Reports of Consultative Council -- Kuwait's AL-WATAN reported on 24 October that President Mubarak has established a Consultative Council that includes three former prime ministers: Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi, Dr Mustafa Khalil and Mamduh Salim. Monitored Egyptian media have not reported this.

Reaction to Soviet, Syrian Claims -- MENA reported a denial issued on 24 October by an official Egyptian Government spokesman regarding Soviet and Syrian radio reports that next month's U.S.-Egyptian military maneuvers are aimed at exerting pressure on Libya. The official said the maneuvers are aimed only at upgrading the combat capabilities of the armed forces.

In an interview with Mexican television, reported by MENA on the same day, President Mubarak said Egypt would never start a war with any of its neighbors and specified that there are no Egyptian troop concentrations on the border with Libya, adding that Egypt is not going to fight Libya.

Denial on Arab Summit -- AFP reported a senior government official as having told AL-AHRAM newspaper on 26 October that Egypt is not prepared to take part in the Arab League summit scheduled to take place next month in Fes, Morocco, even if it is officially invited. The official dismissed as "untrue speculation" reports that Egypt would be invited.

## Autonomy Talks; Egyptian-Israeli Relations

'Ali in Israel -- Jerusalem radio broadcast a statement made by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali upon his arrival in Israel on 25 October to participate in the next stage in the Camp David peace negotiations. He said that continuation of the talks constituted a "profound" answer to critics who said that the accords could not survive the death of Egyptian President as-Sadat.

In an interview carried by Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH on 24 October, 'Ali expressed confidence that Israel would complete its withdrawal from the Sinai on 25 April 1982, stating that to do otherwise would violate the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and threaten peace.

Ghali on Peace Process -- In a Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR interview of 25 October, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told his interviewer that expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza contradicted Egyptian involvement in the peace negotiations and undercut confidence in Israel among local inhabitants of those areas. Israel, he said, must "cease settlement activity" and thereby give greater credibility to the peace process.

Shamir Statement, Egyptian Reaction -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview broadcast over Jerusalem radio that Israel does not propose to create a second Palestinian state within Israel because Palestinians already have a state, namely Jordan. A "responsible source" in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry was reported by MENA to have later commented that Shamir's remarks were "incompatible with the concept of full autonomy" and the pertinent Camp David agreement provisions.

#### Middle East Comment on Reagan Statement

MENA reported Cairo's AL-AKHBAR as praising in its 26 October edition President Ronald Reagan's statement -- published in the 25 October Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR -- that the United States is ready to hold contacts with the PLO if that organization recognizes Israel's right to exist. MENA said AL-AKHBAR "welcomes and blesses" the announcement. Jerusalem radio reported Reagan as saying that the Palestinian problem must be solved with or without the PLO, but that the United States is ready to negotiate with it after it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

#### Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviews -- JANA reported that Col Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi said in a 23 October Italian television interview that Libya is prepared to open a dialogue with the United States, exchange diplomatic representations with it and maintain economic interests of mutual benefit to both countries. He said such a dialogue should focus on the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the "bilateral problem," the United Nations, the International Court of Justice and the Law of the Sea Conference. Libya is ready to accept normal and sound relations with the United States, he affirmed, but if the United States wishes to establish relations with Libya, it must accept the Libyans with their views, principles and attitudes unchanged and not seek to impose conditions on them. In the same report, JANA noted that in an earlier interview with another Italian television channel, Al-Qadhdhafi criticized Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri for threatening to lead troops to kill him, adding that Libya reserves the right to launch a preemptive strike against any "stronghold of sabotage by which Numayri will invade Libya."

Threats Against AWACS -- In a 24 October commentary on the presence of U.S. AWACS planes in Egypt, Tripoli radio warned that if the two aircraft violate Libyan airspace or carry out espionage activities against Libya, "they will be within the range of fire of the Libyan air defense means and missiles." On the same day, Tripoli's Voice of Arab Homeland radio threatened that Libya will shoot at the AWACS planes "if they try to come close to us to photograph our positions." Libya will down the planes without prior warning if they enter its airspace, the radio asserted, adding that the AWACS are not immune to missiles or fighter aircraft.

#### Saudi Arabia-Syria

The London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reported that Saudi Arabia plans to give 270 million pounds to Syria to help finance the purchase from the Soviet Union of arms and two airborne early warning systems. The deal, valued at more than a billion pounds, will include three squadrons of MiG-25's, two of MiG-23's, 700 artillery pieces, 800 armored personnel carriers, naval craft and other aircraft.

#### PLO

In an open letter to Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and invited 'Arafat to pay an official visit to Greece "any time you deem fit." The radio also broadcast 'Arafat's reply to Papandreou in which he welcomed the Greek move and said he will visit Greece at the earliest possible date. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli Foreign Ministry expressed sorrow and amazement at the Greek stand and called on the Greek Government to reconsider its decision.

#### Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that a car bomb explosion in the Sinn al-Fil area of Beirut early on 26 October killed or injured 15 people. The radio also reported clashes between local organizations in West Beirut and Tripoli over the weekend. According to AFP, a UNIFIL spokesman revealed that Norwegian units clashed with Palestinians belonging to a new commando group early on 25 October. AFP also cited reporters in the south as disclosing that UNIFIL troops had clashed with a small party of IDF infiltrators; Jerusalem radio reported that an IDF spokesman denied any exchange of fire between the IDF and UNIFIL.

#### YAR

A San'a' radio report said President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih departed the capital on 25 October at the head of a delegation invited to visit the Soviet Union by President Leonid Brezhnev.

#### Iran

Citing Iranian newspaper reports, AFP reported that 18 dissidents were executed and that over 100 were arrested throughout the weekend. Reports by Tehran radio detailed recent arrests of Mojahedin-e Khalq by revolution guards in Qazvin, Shiraz, Rasht, Bandar-e 'Abbas, Zanzan, Lorestan and Tehran. The radio also claimed that Mojahedin were responsible for injuring 21 people in Baneh on 22 October and for the recent kidnapping and execution of a Tabriz Hezbollah leader. According to Shiraz radio, a car bomb explosion at Shiraz airbase killed an officer.

AFP reported on 25 October that Supreme Court President Musavi-Ardabili announced that a number of Islamic court judges have been jailed for "making mistakes." On the same day, Tehran radio cited Ardabili as saying that the slightest mistake or slackness by judges will not be forgiven.

#### Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iraqi planes bombed Abadan on 24 October, destroying over 100 mostly-unoccupied houses. An Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by the radio on the same day spoke of heavy exchanges of fire across the Karun River.

#### Pakistan

Karachi radio said that President Ziaul Haq told a Lahore press conference on 24 October that next month he hopes to announce the constitution of a "working committee" that will replace the present parliament. Instead of elected representatives, the committee will consist of "nominated members."

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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'ARAFAT RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM USSR, LIBYA

NC231511 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] PLO Chairman 'Arafat this morning arrived in Beirut following visits to the USSR and Libya.

In Libya, Chairman 'Arafat met with President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi in the presence of Faruo Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and Abu Tariq, the PLO representative in Libya. The meeting dealt with Arab and international issues, Palestinian-Libyan relations, U.S. moves against Libya and the Israeli military concentrations in South Lebanon.

VOP CARRIES APN ON 'ARAFAT-BREZHNEV TALKS

JN231737 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1530 GMT 23 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program: article by APN political commentator (Moskev): The Significance of Arafat-Brezhnev Talks]

[Text] Relations between the Soviet Union and the PLO have reached a new qualitative stage. This is evident in the granting of official diplomatic status to the PLO office in Moscow. Leonid Brezhnev's reception of Yasir 'Arafat reaffirmed the wide-scale international recognition of the PLO, which is considered as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Soviet commitment to supporting the Palestinians' just struggle to set up their national state was demonstrated more than once in the Soviet leaders' speeches.

This stand by Moscow is of a principled importance. It is based on the basic principle of the Soviet state: Permanent solidarity with the peoples struggling for their national liberation. Under the current exacerbated circumstances in the Middle East, the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Yasir 'Arafat acquires paramount importance. The United States has created a new hotbed of tension in the Mediterranean and is trying to intervene in the domestic affairs of Egypt and the other Arab countries, thus upsetting stability in this area. Blatant U.S. threats against Libya and the direct provocations which are being prepared against this country also contribute to upsetting stability in the region.

According to the Soviet leadership, the principal cause for the continued deterioration in the Middle East situation lies in the escalation of U.S. military aspirations and Israel's excessive aggressiveness in the Middle East. The strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv has turned Israel into a main tool implementing U.S. schemes aimed at imposing the U.S. military, economic and political hegemony on the peoples of this area. As is known, this hegemony is manifest in the continued encouragement of Tel Aviv's expansionist policy, entrenchment of occupation, usurpation of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights and liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement. It is natural that Moscow should reject anew attempts by the Camp David plot's partners aimed at obviating the radical solution of the issue and the setting up of the Palestinian people's national state by talk about so-called autonomy for Palestinians.

During Colonel al-Qadhafi's visit to the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet state recognizes the right of each people to determine their future without any foreign intervention in their domestic affairs. Moscow denies the right of anyone to impose any form of hegemony or domination on other countries, or to place these countries under the influence of its interests. This stand by the Soviet Union does not allow the United States and its agents in the Middle East to subjugate the Palestinian resistance movement and violate the independence and sovereignty of the Arab people.

The commitment of Soviet foreign policy to the principle of the Middle East settlement became a stumbling bloc long ago to U.S. circles which seek to realize their anti-Arab objectives.

Continuing, APN says: Such a policy represents a factor curbing the attempts by U.S. imperialism to wipe out militarily the governments which are not friendly with it. Thus, the line of the Soviet state's foreign policy in the Middle East constitutes a major factor that contributes to establishing the security and stability of all Middle East countries. The Soviet Union believes that the comprehensive and just Mideast settlement is alone capable of eliminating the danger here and of solving the long-standing crisis. Moscow believes solving this crisis lies in holding an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO.

The Brezhnev-'Arafat meeting and their stand on the issues discussed confirm anew the constructive and positive role being played by the Soviet Union in solving the situation in this region. Moscow's concern over the fate of peace in the Middle East and its desire to solve one of the most international tense issues by political methods are, as confirmed by Arab circles, an extremely important factor to end the irresponsible activities of U.S. circles which prefer to work here using the language of force and threat. This is the basic conclusion we can draw from Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat.

VOP ON ABU 'AYN ARREST IN U.S., EXTRADITION

NC201612 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. State Department has received over 5,000 cables in the last few days protesting the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to extradite the Palestinian youth, Ziyad Abu 'Ayn, to the Israeli authorities. Ziyad has been in a Chicago prison without bail for the past 27 months.

The cables demanded that Secretary of State Alexander Haig use his powers to overrule the court's decision to extradite Ziyad and call for his immediate release.

The final decision on the case rests with Haig since the U.S. Supreme Court has refused to hear it. Ziyad's defense committee has decided to ask Haig to discuss the case with them in person. The Defense committee, Arab-American organizations, democratic forces and national liberation movements in the American continent have meanwhile expressed their deep concern over the U.S. Supreme Court's stand, noting that it marks a dangerous precedent in international relations and regarding democratic liberation movements in the world.

The defense committee has sent several cables to Arab governments and popular organizations and institutions, urging their most vigorous protest and condemnation with respect to the issue which betrays the extent of U.S. hostility toward the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

According to a source in Washington, the Abu 'Ayn Defense Committee and other Arab-American organizations will hold a press conference there on Thursday to reveal to the American public the dangerous implications which Ziyad's extradition would have for the future of the American people.

On Friday, the Abu 'Ayn Defense Committee is to meet with Arab Ambassadors in Washington to discuss the latest developments of the case from the legal and political standpoints.

## PLO Official Warns U.S.

JN250900 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 25 Oct 81 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman -- Commenting on the U.S. judiciary's decision to arrest Ziyad Abu 'Ayn and hand him over to the Israeli enemy, Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Occupied Homeland Department, has stated that if the U.S. judiciary has decided to arrest and hand Ziyad Abu 'Ayn over to the occupation authorities, then the PLO has its own revolutionary and just judiciary which considers every U.S. citizen who has contributed to supporting the Zionist entity militarily or materially or has enlisted in the Israeli Army as having committed an unforgettable crime against the Palestinian people, who have suffered from Israeli terrorism, killing and dispersion, and thus becomes a criminal in the eyes of world jurisdiction.

Abu Sittah added: The PLO can incriminate and punish them for this. We are not threatening but explaining the consequences that will result from the U.S. decision if Ziyad Abu 'Ayn is handed over to the Zionist enemy.

'ARAFAT CONGRATULATES PAPANDREOU ON VICTORY

NC221541 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The PLO chairman sent a cable of congratulations to the new prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreu. His message, sent yesterday, expressed pleasure at the results of the Greek general elections and praised Papandreu's principled stand in support of a just struggle of the peoples. 'Arafat expressed the conviction that the Papandreu victory, which was a victory for the socialist movement, will be reflected in further support for the Palestinian cause and in resisting the Israeli aggressors and their protectors in the United States, whose plots are directed against the interests of the Mediterranean peoples.

## Invitation to Visit Greece

NC240747 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Greece has officially recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. This came in an open letter addressed by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu through the Greek media and officially conveyed to the PLO bureau in the Greek capital, Athens. In addition to Greece's recognition of the PLO, the message also includes an invitation to brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to visit Greece any time he deems fit. Here is the text of the open letter addressed by the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreu:

Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee: On behalf of the Greek people and government, I hereby convey to you my brotherly greetings and wish to affirm to you our solidarity with the Arab nation and, in particular, with the Palestinian people whose sole representative is the PLO.

The Greek people, who have long experiences in struggles for independence, are following, with great appreciation, the support given by the PLO to the Cypriot people. We believe that the strongest cooperation and closest relations between the democratic and progressive forces in our area should be maintained.

In this spirit, I invite you to make an official visit to Greece any time you deem fit. We will be able -- when we meet -- to exchange views on subjects of mutual interest to us, including the upgrading of your representation in Greece.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has welcomed Prime Minister Papandreou's message and announced his acceptance of the invitation to visit Greece. This came in the following official statement:

I received with deep appreciation the open letter addressed by the Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou, which includes Greece's official recognition of the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people as well as the invitation extended to me to visit Greece in order to discuss matters of bilateral interest.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO's Executive Committee, I welcome this kind message. I also wish to express to our brother and friend the Greek prime minister, Mr Papandreou, and to the friendly Greek people our deep appreciation of this spectacular move taken by the Greek people who are represented by Prime Minister Papandreou. On behalf of our struggling Palestinian people, who have the greatest appreciation for all struggling people, I wish to affirm that this movement of solidarity by the Greek people and government will elicit the greatest pride and appreciation from our people. In addition, I wish to express my great happiness in accepting the invitation of our brother and friend the prime minister to visit Greece at the earliest possible date while wishing the Greek people progress and prosperity under their wise and courageous leadership. I also wish the Greek Government and the prime minister success in their march in the service of the noble Greek nation whose history is linked with the Arab nation through the noble pages of history and civilization.

VOP RIDICULES SHAMIR ON PALESTINIAN STATE

JN241947 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers: For the second day running, enemy Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has reaffirmed Israel's stand which claims that Jordan is a homeland for the Palestinians. Shamir also took this stand during the convocation of the UN General Assembly session last September. If we were to add these statements to those of enemy war minister General Sharon, we would find ourselves in front of a political program trying to impose itself and not purely transient words.

Previous reports said that Zionist propaganda apparatus in the United States, Canada and some European states are claiming that the Palestinians have an existing homeland -- Jordan -- and that the West Bank and Gaza Strip are part of the so-called Israeli historical land. This Zionist propagandist and political trend is in line with the autonomy plot. After the world at large has recognized the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to set up their independent state on their Palestinian soil, the enemy is trying to propose unacceptable solutions to a problem for which the entire world is stressing the need to find a just and lasting solution. Hence, Zionist political balloons are being launched to the effect that Jordan is a homeland for the Palestinians. However, the objectives of such Zionist political slogans have become exposed.

The Palestinian masses' struggle in the occupied homeland to wreck occupation and set up the independent state confirms that the problem does exist on the Palestinian land and that this problem is the core of struggle in the region and that there can be no solutions without the just solution of the Palestinian issue in accordance with the UN resolutions. The enemy, through the statements of Sharon and Shamir, seeks to restore the atmosphere of sedition between the Palestinian and Jordanian masses. However, our masses in Jordan are well aware of the dimensions of Shamir's statements and those of the enemy leaders.

The Palestinian people, under their revolution and under their legitimate representative, the PLO, will not accept anything other than Palestine as their homeland. The heritage of the Palestinian struggle and its current and future progress, are built on a firm objective that has resisted all plots -- rejection of settling the Palestinians and clinging to the right to return and to achieve self-determination on Palestinian land.

KUWAITAL-WATAN ON EGYPT'S CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

GF241500 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 24 Oct 81 p 1

[Special dispatch from Cairo]

[Excerpt] AL-WATAN has learned that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has formed a consultative council -- which he has not announced. It includes three former prime ministers. They are: Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi, Dr Mustafa Khalil and Mamduh Salim.

It has been noticed that the council does not include names like Sayyid Mar'i and Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, who are sons-in-law of former President Anwar as-Sadat.

AS-SIYASAH INTERVIEW OF EGYPT'S 'ALI CITED

LD241240 Kuwait KUNA in English 1022 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Oct (KUNA) -- The Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali was quoted as saying Saturday that the resumption of relations between Egypt and other Arab countries was [a] simple procedural issue if there was a will.

In an interview with AS-SIYASAH newspaper, 'Ali confirmed that the Egyptian peace policy with Israel was not linked personally with the late President Anwar as-Sadat, who was assassinated by a group of his soldiers October 6, but it was rather strategic issue that has nothing to do with personal tendencies.

The rupture of relations between Egypt and majority of Arab countries following the controversial visit to the occupied Arab city of Jerusalem by As-Sadat does not justify the severe campaign against Egypt, 'Ali claimed.

The Arab countries imposed an embargo on Egypt after the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords were signed between Egypt and Israel. The Sudan, Somalia and Oman however did not adhere to the Arab resolutions of boycotting the Egyptian regime.

The Egyptian peace policy is a popular one, not a policy of a single man or a government, 'Ali claimed.

The Egyptian minister said that Egypt had not rejected the Saudi peace initiative announced by Prince Fahd last August 7. But he added that the permanent framework for a solution to the Palestinian problem in the Egyptian point of view was agreed upon in Camp David and it does not contradict at all with the final settlement for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Egypt is not against any viewpoint on the condition that all parties concerned sit together for negotiations to achieve their objectives, 'Ali said.

The Saudi initiative calls among other things for a negotiated peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis through the United Nations with the participation of all parties concerned with the conflict.

The Egyptian role in the stability of the region is basic, and military and economic support for Egypt is for the benefit of the region and its countries, 'Ali claimed.

SAUDI ARABIAGOVERNMENT TO HELP FINANCE SYRIAN ARMS DEAL

LD251306 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Oct 81 p 2

["Saudis To Aid Syria Buy Arms" by John Smalldon]

[Text] Saudi Arabia is to give Syria 270 million pounds to help finance a massive new arms deal with Russia which will include two Soviet airborne early warning systems. The Syrian arms order with Russia is worth more than 1,000 million pounds.

Russia is expected to deliver by the end of this year three squadrons of MIG 25 and two of MIG 23 fighters and other aircraft, and four squadrons of Sukhoi 22 fighters.

In addition, there will be four missile-carrying corvettes of the Nanuchka type, 800 armoured personnel carriers, 500 122mm field artillery guns and 200 152mm guns.

This considerable reinforcement of the Syrian forces has been agreed by Saudi Arabia because of its growing fear that, despite whatever the Camp David agreements may produce, a political solution to the Middle East problems may not be found. In another Middle East war, Saudi Arabia wants Syria, which would take the brunt of an Israeli attack, to be well armed.

AL-JAZIRAH ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN ARMS SCANDAL

GF231845 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 17 Oct 81 pp 1, 26

[Special dispatch to AL-JAZIRAH from its correspondent in Cairo -- no date given]

[Excerpts] Events are developing dramatically in Cairo and on the Egyptian, Sudanese and Libyan border.

While Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has maintained silence on the deteriorating situation with Libya, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has devoted himself to leading an extensive media campaign against the Libyan president, using the terms that his predecessor, As-Sadat, and his adversary, President Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi, used.

Mubarak is expected to devote himself to the issue of constitutional presidential takeover procedures, since he is facing internal and external pressure to maintain his government's course, and particularly to appoint a vice president.

Meanwhile, a U.S. journalist attached to the CIA has revealed what he calls a new scandal in which Mubarak and defense minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah are involved. The scandal is related to arms purchases and sales to the Palestinians and to President as-Sadat's opponents.

At the same time, Egyptian journalist Anis Mansur has indirectly attacked President as-Sadat in his daily column in AL-AHRAM. He has said that As-Sadat was not decisive with his opponents, unlike President Husni Mubarak, who will prove to be strict and able to carry out a confrontation -- to quote Mansur. This is the first criticism of As-Sadat by one of his closest associates, to whom IN SEARCH OF IDENTITY -- President as-Sadat's autobiography -- is dedicated.

Meanwhile, security forces have intensified their search for opponents just as the academic year is beginning and when there is fear that the academic atmosphere might be exploited for new acts of violence.

KUNA has carried a report from Washington in which well-known American journalist Jack Anderson has reported that Egypt's current strong men, President Husni Mubarak and Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah, are involved in an arms scandal that has been covered up.

Anderson -- who usually writes on intelligence issues -- says that he pursued facts on this issue along with another journalist. They conducted interviews with senior Egyptian officials, including defense and intelligence officials and businessmen who were involved in the issue. He says that the widespread scandal is unusual and involves Egypt's top leaders and a group of ex-CIA and Pentagon officials. The scandal also has Palestinian contacts and involves a multimillion dollar contract to ship American arms to Egypt. The American journalist says there is strong reason to suspect that corrupt Egyptian officials personally profited from the deal and that some arms were sent to Palestinian forces and other groups opposing President Anwar as-Sadat. He adds that on 25 June 1979, a few months after the deal had been concluded, Mubarak submitted a detailed report on the issue. The report included information that the Tersam cargo company was not qualified to handle the job and that a Palestinian businessman named 'Ali ash-Shurafa was secretly managing it.

A coded cable from Cairo on 2 July 1979, said that then Vice President Husni Mubarak was personally investigating the issue. However, another cable the following day suggested that it was not likely that Mubarak was seriously investigating the issue, because his son-in-law was involved in it. Seven days later, another cable affirmed that the vice president was seriously investigating the issue. However, Mubarak did nothing to cancel the contract or to block it, and it is not known if he advised President as-Sadat of the issue.

According to Anderson, Mubarak's son-in-law, Lt Gen Munir Thabit, who is currently in Washington as head of the Egyptian military purchasing mission, was a military attache there 2 years ago and was involved in a deal with the Tersam company. On 14 July 1979, for example, Lieutenant General Thabit asserted that a secret contract had been concluded with Tersam. Anderson said that one of the company's competitors had been offered half the profits to remain silent. Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, who was then serving as military attache in Washington, was senior to Lt Gen Munir Thabit and was also involved in the deal with Tersam.

Anderson claims that he has in his possession a secret message addressed to the Pentagon dated 2 April 1979, and signed by Abu Ghazalah. The message informed the concerned Pentagon officials that the Egyptian Defense Ministry had appointed Tersam as its agent for all U.S. military purchases. Anderson also says that a few months after this message was sent to the Pentagon, Abu Ghazalah repeatedly denied that Tersam had been granted the contract.

Instead of asking Abu Ghazalah to account for his role in the secret deal, his official tour of duty in the United States was extended and he was given a new house. He is now the defense minister.

In the Army and Navy Club near Washington on 4 June 1979, Abu Ghazalah and Thabit told another of Tersam's competitors that his company would probably be granted the tempting shipping contract. Anderson says that an American assistant [as published] of the two men later that evening offered Tersam's competitor a contract in return for his silence about the contract that had been concluded with Tersam.

#### REPORT OF ISRAELI AIRCRAFT OVER AIRBASE DENIED

GF251850 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] An official military source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation has commented on a report broadcast by the Zionist enemy's radio. According to the report, the Zionist enemy's chief of staff has said that Israeli aircraft have, on several occasions in the past, carried out reconnaissance flights over the Saudi airbase in northern Saudi Arabia to gather information.

The official Saudi source has said: This claim is false. No aircraft belonging to the Israeli enemy have flown over that base. The report carried by the Israeli enemy's radio is part of what the entire Arab world is accustomed to hearing from the Israeli enemy. It is part of the enemy's psychological warfare against the Arab homeland through its media.

COMMUNIQUE: KING KHALID'S HEALTH 'VERY GOOD'

GF251928 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left King Faysal Specialized Hospital this evening after completing his required medical checkup. This was stated in a communique issued today by the Royal Court. It indicated that the results of the checkup are reassuring and that his majesty's health is very good ['ala khayr ma yuram]. May God always grant his majesty good health.

UAE

MINISTRY ASKS U.S. NOT TO EXTRADITE PALESTINIAN

GF241557 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1216 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Oct, (GNA) -- The UAE asked the United States today not to hand Palestinian Ziyad Abu 'Ayn over to the Zionist enemy.

'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary, conveyed the appeal to the U.S. charge d'affaires in the UAE, Patrick Nicholas (Tersi), during a meeting he held with him today. During the meeting, the UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary said that a positive response to the appeal would be greatly appreciated by the UAE and other countries, which have asked the United States not to turn the Palestinian struggler over to the Zionist enemy.

Kuwait has also asked the United States not to hand the young Palestinian, Ziyad Abu 'Ayn, over to the Israeli authorities.

BRIEFS

OIL DISCOVERIES -- Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ says today that according to informed sources in the Ash-Shariqah petroleum department, initial drilling tests at Well No 3 in the Saj'ah oilfield have revealed that this well will have an output of 6,000 barrels of oil and 60 million cubic feet of gas per day. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Oct 81 GF]

POWERPLANT FIRE -- Firemen were able to extinguish a fire at the Ra's al-Khaymah power-plant today. The building has been badly damaged and five generators have been burned. The fire started when fuel leaking from a generator ignited. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1220 GMT 24 Oct 81 GF]

YAR

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR MOSCOW, MAKES STATEMENT

JN251451 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, left San'a' at 0800 this morning for Moscow at the head of a ranking delegation on an official visit of several days to the USSR at the invitation of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Among those seeing off the president at San'a' International Airport were 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and speaker of the People's Constituent Council; Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani; Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Husayn al-Maqdimi, secretary general of the Higher Committee of the Financial and Administrative Correction; a number of the (?consultative) council; some ministers and ranking state officials; senior officers of the armed forces and security forces; members of the various unions, popular and vocational organizations; members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps; state notables; and a large gathering of citizens.

After shaking hands with his well-wishers, the band played the national anthem. The president then reviewed the honor guard before heading toward the plane.

In a predeparture statement to SABA', to correspondents and representatives of Arab and local news agencies and papers as well as radio and television representatives, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said: As I leave for the Soviet Union on my first visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Government of the Soviet Union, I would like to praise the historic Yemeni-Soviet relations and to underline the importance of promoting these relations, especially during these current international circumstances, in order to serve the common interests and to further bolster these constructive bonds.

We are certain that our Soviet friends have the same feelings and the same will to further develop the relations between our two friendly countries, particularly since we are adopting a clear policy [words indistinct] the Soviet friends during the various circumstances the YAR has experienced. This encourages us to discuss all the reasonable bases to crystallize the spheres of friendship and cooperation of our international relations so the Yemeni-Soviet traditional relations of friendship may be further developed to serve the common interests of the two friendly countries.

The president added: I am certain that our talks with the Soviet friends will achieve the joint goals that are capable of further developing our relations of friendship in various spheres. This visit is actually a valuable opportunity to exchange our viewpoints regarding several issues related to bilateral relations as well as the Arab and international causes of the common interest. This will certainly add to and further enrich our relations in addition to the fact that this will also bolster the inclination to peaceful coexistence among the various peoples of the world, particularly in the Middle East, which has for a long time been working for the achievement of a just peace based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's constant and legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO, particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their soil. [words indistinct] remains the main objective of any side or any proposal that intends to bring about a settlement based on the pillars of right and justice.

In conclusion, the president said: What increases my optimism and confidence is the fact that we share the same principles with the Soviet Union. I hope that our talks with our friends the Soviet leaders will be crowned with the success that is worthy of the traditional friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

The delegation accompanying the president is comprised of Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani; Lt Col Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for domestic affairs; Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab (Jubari) and Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, members of the Consultative Council; Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr; Information Minister Hasan al-Lawzi; 'Ali al-Bahr, minister of state and chairman of the petroleum and mineral resources corporation; Interior Minister Lt Col 'Ali 'Uthrub; Salah al-Ashwal, YAR ambassador to the USSR; Ahmad ar-Radi, secretary general of the president's office; Lt Col Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik (al-'Urufi), deputy chief of staff for training affairs; Lt Col 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, director of the planning and organization department of the armed forces; Sharaf as-Sa'idi, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; a number of civilian and military aides; representatives of the various mass media; a number of the chief editors of the Yemeni press.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK INTERVIEWED BY AL-AHRAM

NC222340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's interview with AL-AHRAM Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' -- date, place of interview not provided]

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has emphasized that Egypt is committed to the Camp David agreements, that the peace treaty with Israel is irreversible and that our policy toward Israel before its withdrawal from Sinai is the same as it will be after its withdrawal. This policy, he said, will not change at all.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak also stressed that we will not engage in any information upstaging against anyone, that Egypt's viewpoint is that we will wait and see what happens in the Arab world, that we will not attack anyone and that we will wait until every side has had a chance to reconsider its policies. He added that if a state decides to have a rapprochement with Egypt, we will welcome such a rapprochement and will act positively to strengthen it. He stated that we will not reply to any altercations, especially from the rejectionist states.

In an interview with AL-AHRAM's Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi', President Muhammad Husni Mubarak says that the aim of the terrorist scheme was to assassinate the political, military and religious leaderships and even the opposition.

President Mubarak affirms that democracy in Egypt is inevitable, that it will continue and that it will be strengthened. He emphasizes that the aim of the emergency law is to safeguard the security of the public and Egypt and to confront terrorism.

The following is the text of the interview:

Question: You had previously said that you would not combine the posts of president of the republic and prime minister and that you will make changes in some leading posts. What made you change your mind?

Answer: In my opinion, there is no urgent need for a general, comprehensive change now. A short while ago, we carried out a limited Cabinet reshuffle. I consulted with the late President Anwar as-Sadat on this reshuffle. When I effect a change, there will have to be objective reasons for it. If we take into consideration the surprise of the assassination and the delicate phase we are passing through, then it can be said that we will continue the march. All officials, led by the ministers, are discharging their duties efficiently in light of the directives included in my speech to the People's Assembly.

As for my post as prime minister, while I do not wish to combine the posts of president and prime minister, this will however continue for a while until the circumstances are ripe for the appointment of a prime minister who will assume his full responsibilities and who will be in charge of the executive side.

Question: What about the posts of vice president and party leader?

Answer: I am thinking about the question of the party leadership, and I will make a decision on it in the near future. As for choosing a vice president, the importance of the position requires that I give it deep thought so my choice will be sound and enable the highest degree of continuity and commitment.

Question: What are the policy lines that you deem it necessary to underscore in the coming phase of domestic work?

Answer: The first priority goes to assurance of security and stability. Security and stability not only because they constitute the main basis of our constructive work to alleviate the sufferings of the masses and achieve development and prosperity for which we are working hard but because they constitute an urgent popular demand; because the masses, appalled by the recent developments and the incidents of violence and terrorism, insist that stability should receive first priority; because they realize that without security and stability the wheel of production will stop and confusion will prevail in the country. The role of the masses here is not merely a role of requesting this but the important role of positive contribution and participation with the government in consolidating security and stability. The aim of the terrorist plan was to seek to carry out a Khomeyni-style revolution that would destroy. The aim was to strike at the leaderships, stop economic progress and abolish liberties. It has been proved that the terrorists were going to carry out repeated waves of terrorism that would have set the social progress we have achieved back many years.

Question: Without prejudicing the investigation, does the picture that has taken shape appear very ugly to Your Excellency?

Answer: The picture is indeed extremely ugly, but, thanks be to God, the late President Anwar as-Sadat had made the decision, on which a referendum was held, and it was possible to arrest some of the leaders of the terrorist groups. If it were not for this, the terrorist groups would have succeeded in fulfilling their reactionary designs, and this would have made handling the situation extremely difficult. It would have meant taking massive repressive measures that would not be good to take because they would affect the atmosphere of democracy.

Question: If you do not mind postponing discussion of this point a little, I would like to ask you if, as Your Excellency said, security, safety and stability get first priority, what gets second and third priorities?

Answer: The second priority goes to continuing (?the steady efforts) to provide housing and food for the people. This is a vital matter and we must do our utmost to accomplish this because it means meeting the basic legitimate needs of the people. We will also give top priority to the services which affect the vast masses. This is our commitment and it stems from our ideology which says development above all means satisfying the basic needs of the vast base of the masses who are working hard with honor and commitment to increase production and boost all forms of progress in society. The plan we have drawn up in this connection, for example, includes directing more investments to the housing sector and of course the related utilities such as drinking water, sewage, roads, communications, electricity and other utilities. To enable the sound and economic implementation of all this, we are giving priority to such auxiliary projects as cement, bricks and reinforcement iron to ensure the availability of what is required to implement the plan. The same applies to production, whether it is related to food products, agriculture, agricultural industries or land reclamation. My instructions to the officials are above all that we must give absolute priority to meeting the needs of the broad masses in all sectors.

Question: Regarding the philosophy of your policy as outlined in your statement to the People's Assembly, does it not call for a wider and more comprehensive change in the method of the government's work?

Answer: I have submitted this matter to the Cabinet. I have also discussed it with the governors, because our inclination is to give an extremely powerful boost to local government. I have asked the ministers, each in his own field, to take the necessary measures, based on scientific and accurate studies, to facilitate the services for the public and cut short the bureaucratic procedures on the basis of scientific division of labor which has succeeded in several sectors of the state in providing the best possible services to the public.

Question: This means that the method of performance will change?

Answer: I have asked the ministers and the governors to change the method of performance and to work hard, each in his own specialty, for the achievement of these objectives. The role of the governors in this respect is big. I expect them to take the necessary initiatives to achieve these objectives. I have decided to create offices in the ministries for this purpose. I intend to follow this matter up personally.

Question: Directing the economic resolutions and turning the economic openness into production openness and consequently taking into consideration the social cost factor in the openness -- taking into consideration the increase in the gap in incomes of the various classes -- how would you help the junior officials and persons with limited income and how do we make them benefit from the economic development taking place in society?

Answer: This is a very important question vis-a-vis the economic decisions. We are proceeding along the right path. We have achieved some sort of balance in the payments balance and in the state's budget. We are determined to go ahead with ending the deficit, which leads to the printing of the banknotes, and the inflation, which leads to a rise in the prices and which badly affects the purchase power and standard of living of the people with limited income. However, to maintain this balance, we must increase local production. We cannot continue to depend on imports, because this would disturb the balance of payments and cause inflation and eventually it would lead to a deficit in the budget. This was the vicious circle in which we found ourselves in the past years.

When I speak about the increase in production, I mean increase in the public sector and the private sector as well. Therefore, it is necessary to turn the openness into a production openness. I have had discussions with the economic group, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid and the industry minister. We must embark on production projects and set aside the consumer projects now. For example, we have sufficient gas projects or projects that produce luxury goods. We could reduce them. We want production projects which would benefit the overwhelming majority of the people. We want ready-made clothes and popularly priced refrigerators. I welcome anything which can be produced and be within the means of the man in the street.

I have actually discovered that there are a number of production projects which have been submitted to the investment organization for consideration. I have given my instructions to the ministers concerned to consider these important projects quickly. There is no sense and no justification at all in suspending projects that produce ready-made clothes or food commodities for the people and save us millions of dollars in imports. There is no sense in suspending projects serving housing such as those producing clay [at-tifli] and sand bricks to stop agricultural land erosion. I have instructed the ministries to give clear reasons for their rejection of any projects submitted to the investment authority and to consider these projects quickly.

Question: In relation to the people with limited income in Egypt?

Answer: I am thinking about the subsidies operation, not to cancel it, but, on the contrary, to make sure that the subsidy reaches those who deserve it. We have several proposals aimed at preventing any deviation and the channeling of the subsidy to the pockets of the middlemen. To implement these proposals, we must discuss them at the National Democratic Party [NDP]. If necessary, the parties must speak up and express their opinion in an objective way. We want to know what is the ideal way of ensuring that the subsidy will reach those who deserve it. If we find out that the implementation of such a method would serve its purpose, we will listen to the various views and all the people will debate it. We will implement it in the light of the unanimous opinions expressed.

And when the subsidy reaches those who deserve it, then those who are not entitled must buy their needs at the usual prices. This will reduce the terrible consumption we have here and also limit our unnecessary losses.

Question: I have heard that the tea subsidy amounts to approximately 60 million pounds?

Answer: The size of the subsidy is very terrible and not all of it reaches the citizens. Take the hotels for example. The subsidy is not big but the question is why should these hotels buy subsidized meat or sugar when they sell at high prices. I told them [unspecified] that the hotels get their supplies from the supplies ministry at the price of imports. I can never subsidize the hotels. This is why I said that the question of subsidy should be discussed as soon as possible. The same applies to the tourist needs when the tourist sector is making frightful gains.

Question: Is it intended to invest what will be saved in projects and in increasing the incomes?

Answer: Naturally, we will not fail to increase salaries whenever possible. The production projects and job opportunities must be increased. In other words, I want to emphasize that the subsidy is a right for the citizens who actually need it. We will not abolish this right but hope to save as a result of organizing the subsidy. The money saved will be used to increase the wages and salaries of people with fixed incomes who would thus get their full right for subsidy without sharing it with those who do not deserve the subsidy. This will naturally be accompanied by an increase of the funds allocated for the production projects to ensure an abundant quality of goods in the markets conforming with the increase in income and with the newly created opportunity for jobs.

Question: Once again, we go back to the crime of the assassination. Has it transpired that foreign quarters were behind it?

Answer: Until now the investigation has not revealed that foreign quarters were behind this crime, despite all Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili's claims of responsibility. It is possible for Ash-Shadhili, who has betrayed his country, to betray any regime for which he works. Nor do I want to talk about Ash-Shadhili, because the Egyptian Armed Forces know a great many things about his stances. Other quarters have claimed responsibility for the assassination. As is clear, their objective is clear; they are trying to exploit the obnoxious incident in a cheap way to make mercenary-style profit from the rejectionist states. However, and when it comes to the frail statements which were issued by Ash-Shadhili and his ilk, these statements have been answered by the Egyptian people. Indeed so, because the noble Egyptian people have unanimously determined to continue with the procession and to fill the vacuum within the framework of a scrupulous adherence to constitutional legitimacy. The Egyptian people's determination has enabled the transition of power to take place within a complete democratic framework -- as the whole world has unanimously agreed.

Question: Since the first moment Your Excellency acceded to power, you have won the support of all the citizens and their appreciation. The reason is that you have emphasized several principal matters; namely, keeping our hands clean, ending corruption, observing discipline in actions and work and increasing production. What are the measures which will be taken to implement these principles through binding rules to be applied to officials of the state's administrative and governmental organs, particularly in the wake of your first meeting with the Cabinet and with the governors?

Answer: There are laws which govern the basic principles which I emphasized in my speech. Therefore, these laws will be implemented to the letter. We will not be lenient with anyone who will commit mistakes; we will not tolerate any kind of indiscipline and deviation and we will not let any trader with the people's livelihood escape from retribution.

Nor will there be any room for favoritism. In my speeches to the ministers and to the governors I affirmed that all the citizens stand equal before the law. There will be neither nepotism nor friendship, and neither of these will excuse anyone or allow him to violate the law. Anybody who practices any kind of favoritism will be brought severely to task. Nor will we be lenient with such a person under any circumstances. My speech included all these principles -- and I mean every word I said in it. The law will be applied without exception and the phenomena of bribery and of corruption in the government organs will be combatted. We fear no one and we are apprehensive of no one. Let all the citizens rest assured that our specific and definite policy is that all citizens are equal before the law.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, this signifies that the main issues which preoccupy you are the same issues which preoccupy public opinion. The most pressing of these issues are achieving security and stability, crushing corruption and speeding up production.

Answer: This is correct.

Question: The terrorist groups have tried to exploit the purity of the Egyptian youths. What is your policy for a sound national and religious orientation of the youths?

Answer: Devoting attention to the Egyptian youths is one of my major preoccupations. This is because the youths of our country represent an enormous proportion of the Egyptian people. I have admired the articles and the inquiries which you have published in AL-AHRAM and which have dealt accurately with the quality of the problems faced by the youths at this juncture. I am thinking of forming a committee to study this subject as a prelude to the formation of an organ which will work full time to carry out this enormous process. The Egyptian youths need our positive efforts to spare them the uncertainty they might confront. In this respect, the state's responsibility for filling the youths' free time is fundamental. We have set up athletic complexes in As-Salam City -- and this is a basic matter which must be taken into account when new cities are planned. Furthermore, it is imperative to expand in the same direction the basis of the services extended in the existing cities.

I want to focus my attention on formulating a plan for the cultural, athletic, social and religious care of youths. A group of enlightened intellectuals should contribute to the laying down of this plan. Furthermore, this plan will furnish the scientific means for confronting social trends of extremism.

Question: As Your Excellency has affirmed, seeking to achieve security and stability for the people requires firmness as well as speaking to the people frankly about all the facts. Does Your Excellency believe that the state of emergency law might help achieve security and stability?

Answer: When we proclaimed a state of emergency, our purpose was, in fact, to achieve security for the citizens and for the country. We will never use this law for political or any other objectives -- absolutely not. It was necessary to declare a state of emergency to realize stability to confront anarchy and terrorism.

We made announcements about this objective in the wake of the criminal assassination. We will never be lax in implementing the law. I think that this process of achieving security and stability will require several months. If stability occurs expeditiously, and if we wait awhile longer to ascertain the restoration of normalcy, then we will rescind the emergency law. However, if we rescind this law, some subversive elements might think that it is possible for them to rock stability again. I expect that, with help from the citizens and with the various organs discharging their duty, stability will be achieved.

We do not want to apply the emergency law just for the sake of applying it. The reason is that we want to see a return to normal life. We also want to tackle the problems which we are facing through a dialogue with our political parties, on condition that achievement of the public interest is the major objective of us all.

Question: The public would like to know your stance, views and method on the future of democracy?

Answer: Democracy in Egypt is unavoidable. It will continue and become stronger. At present, however, all the parties must stand together and rise above their differences to serve the general national interests. All must abandon the sterile party and personal views under the present circumstances through which we are passing and which require the highest standard of national vigilance and patriotic unity, because if this does not happen and if the stage is left for the terrorist groups alone, then democracy itself would be in danger. The parties wouldn't have the opportunity to continue to exist and exercise their role in the practice of democracy which we want to stretch and expand to increase popular participation in the management of the country's affairs. Therefore, I expect the political parties to rise above the party differences under the current delicate circumstances through which we are passing, promote the general national interests and help the consolidation of the foundations of security and stability.

Without such a cooperation between the majority and the opposition, the road will be open for the adoption of violent measures against anyone who plays with fire. I will not be lenient with any organization or party that jeopardizes the citizens' security and safety. There will be no hesitation in adopting this method as long as the question is connected with stability in our country. Stability is the sublime aim, and I appeal to our parties to work for its achievement. Let us all agree on the establishment of security and safety and on serving the country's general interests.

Question: Is it true that the investigations have revealed that some opposition figures were included in the list of assassinations which the terrorist groups prepared?

Answer: (Laughing) The fact is that several persons, including some from the opposition, were included in the list. The list also included the names of persons who were to be appointed in the new Cabinet. Naturally, they had planned to assassinate all the leaders. This means that these planned physical liquidations wouldn't have spared the opposition or anybody else. This is not strange if they follow the example of Khomeyni. Khomeyni has spared nobody, and he has no political or military leaders now.

Question: Not even religious leaders?

Answer: Not even religious leaders, as you say. This means that their objective was to destroy all the leaders.

Question: What about those who are under the custody of the socialist prosecutor in accordance with the recent measures?

Answer: The socialist prosecutor is continuing his investigations. I will be making important decisions in this regard in 2 months time. In other words, we will not keep in custody anyone against whom the investigation has not proved anything.

Question: Concerning the relations with the Arab world, what are the general principles of our policy in this regard?

Answer: There is a general principle which must be fully understood. This principle is that we must not enter into propaganda outbiddings [muzayadat i'ilamiyah] with anyone. Our method must not be one of reaction. There are some newspapers and radios which attack us, but we will never embark on vituperations of this kind. It is our view that we watch what will happen in the Arab world. We will attack nobody and will wait until every side reconsiders its policies. If a state decides on a rapprochement with Egypt, then we will welcome this rapprochement and will act positively to strengthen it. However, we will not answer any vituperations, particularly by the rejectionist states. Yasir 'Arafat, for example, attacks us, but we will not answer him. Syria is also attacking us, and we will not answer it. This is not a weakness on our part, but we prefer not to enter into political outbiddings. It was also the opinion of President as-Sadat, God bless his soul, not to answer, but he decided to answer when their excesses became intolerable.

However, we will not answer this time. In the next few months, we will try to learn what the rejectionist states precisely want. There is no problem between us and the Arab states, but they were the ones to sever their relations with us. The Palestinian question was and will remain one of our primary questions for which we have made and continue to make sacrifices. We have not sold it as they claim. Anyhow, I am convinced that not all the Arab states reject the line we are following. We will have to wait and see, and I hope that all our Arab brothers will reconsider their calculations.

Question: Especially that our line has been clearly announced since the beginning?

Answer: Our line is clear, and I said this is my speech. Our international commitments remain valid. We are committed to Camp David and to our treaty with Israel and there will be no going back on this. We will retrieve our territory in April. The peace process is continuing. Our policy toward Israel before and after the withdrawal will not change at all, because this is a political line which we have adopted. It is not possible to change this line because we have committed ourselves to it and we honor our commitments.

We will continue the autonomy discussions and will exert our utmost efforts with Israel and the United States. We have not monopolized the efforts to settle the Palestinian question. Anyone who has a solution to the Palestinian problem, let him present it. We do not claim to be responsible for the Palestinian question and we do not speak in the name of the Palestinians. However, we contribute as much as we can to place the Palestinians at the beginning of the road. It is their right to handle their question by themselves and resolve it the way they want. If they ask us for help, then we will not hesitate in giving this help.

Question: What is required now of the people and the parties and mainly the NDP?

Answer: Firstly, they are required to adhere to the principles which I announced to the people in my speech on the lack of discipline and the need to eliminate it most decisively. The NDP must help in this so that it may carry out its role in solving the problems which the citizens confront. There must be discipline and a control of the prices. This requires that the people cooperate with us. Without the people's positive contribution, we cannot realize our aspirations. We cannot place the entire burden on the shoulders of the government alone or on the police alone. Those who contravene the law must respect it or else they will be punished. The masses must not buy goods at prices higher than those established and the responsible organs will supervise the markets.

Question: The NDP has an important role in this regard?

Answer: The NDP and the other political parties must assume an active role. All must commit themselves to the aims of the people and cooperate to realize them. It is unacceptable for any party to exploit the masses' suffering. Circumstances require all of us to stand united. Therefore, it is important that all parties contribute positive and creative ideas to overcome our economic problems.

Question: There once was a national security organ concerned with the country's big strategies. Will such an organ be set up again and will it include military intelligence, general intelligence, state security and many other organs? Is there a need for coordination among them?

Answer: We are contemplating setting up an organ to coordinate among the various security organs. This will take time. Each organ you mentioned is fully discharging its duties.

#### MENA REPORTS MINUTES OF AUTONOMY TALKS

NC252026 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- Important discussions were held this evening at the Israeli Defense Ministry on the practical and executive steps to be taken and on arrangements for returning to Egypt the remaining part of Sinai and for Israel's return to the international border that existed in the era of the British Mandate over Palestine -- the border of 1916 -- before 25 April 1982 in implementation of the peace treaty between the two countries. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali headed the Egyptian side while Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon headed the Israeli side.

The discussions lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. They began with a speech by Ari'el Sharon, in which he said: Peace, the foundation of which was laid by the departed leader Anwar as-Sadat and also by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, represents the desire of the two peoples in our countries. These peoples have decided to end wars -- and each side is exerting its efforts for this purpose. Kamal Hasan 'Ali is now with us following Husni Mubarak's accession to the post of Egyptian president of the republic. 'Ali's presence means that the new Egyptian president and the Egyptian Government are determined to continue with the peace process. I believe that during 'Ali's stay here we will be able to achieve progress toward the solution of the numerous problems we are still facing.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali answered with a speech in which he said: Through our determination and insistence to achieve a comprehensive peace, we have surmounted many obstacles. He added that Egypt will continue to develop the relations existing between the two countries. He also affirmed that Egypt has no deadlines for changing its policy.

A working session then began on the executive steps related to Egypt's taking over the various installations and utilities in Sinai as a prelude to the final withdrawal. The session also dealt with topics connected with the normalization of relations between the two countries, particularly in the domain of tourism. Most of today's session was devoted to tourism, particularly in connection with tourism in the areas of Sharm ash-Shaykh, the Gulf of Aqaba and St Catherines following the Israeli withdrawal.

MENA has learned that agreement was reached on the need for tourism between the two countries to continue, particularly in the above-mentioned areas, in the capacity of tourism as an element leading to the strengthening of relations. It has also been learned that progress was achieved with regard to flights and visas to Sinai. This progress is represented by the concept of Egyptian and Israeli airlines operating flights between Israeli and Sharm ash-Shaykh and St Catherines on an equal basis and on the basis of equally sharing profits. So far as entry visas are concerned, measures will be taken at the airports concerning foreign tourists and also Israeli tourists.

It has also been learned that there is an intention to open an Egyptian Consulate in Elat and an Israeli Consulate in Sharm ash-Shaykh to facilitate tourism in these areas and to ensure it continues.

The two sides will hold another session tomorrow to continue discussing points connected with arrangements to be made for the withdrawal from Sinai and for Egypt's taking over various installations. The two sides have agreed in principle not to announce the results of the meetings before they end, when Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Sharon will hold a press conference.

The talks were followed by a meeting between Kamal Hasan 'Ali and General Tamir, the Israeli assistant defense minister. Kamal Hasan 'Ali has told Israeli radio that lack of a solution for the Palestine question is at the root of tension and instability in the Middle East area. 'Ali added that it is the duty and responsibility of the three sides -- Egypt, Israel and the United States -- to remove the causes of tension and instability by resolving this issue.

'ALI ARRIVES IN ISRAEL, MAKES STATEMENTS

NC251225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1047 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived in Israel this morning at the head of a political and technical delegation to attend the meetings of the joint higher Egyptian-Israeli committee for the handover of Sinai.

In a statement on arrival, which was broadcast by Israel radio, 'Ali said that his visit to Israel at the head of an Egyptian delegation confirms Egypt's determination to move ahead and to give a push forward to the peace process and reach the final goal: The establishment of a just and durable peace in the region.

'Ali said that President Husni Mubarak was following the same path departed leader Anwar as-Sadat had followed in connection with the peace process because peace was the desire of the Egyptian people.

In his statements, 'Ali expressed his belief that Israel -- government and people -- is committed to peace as much as Egypt is. He added that his current visit to Israel was of special importance because it was the first visit by an Egyptian personality at this level following the departure of President as-Sadat, a matter which confirms that there has been no change in the timetable fixed before the death of President as-Sadat.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that this visit was an answer to those who voiced doubts about the continuation of the peace process on the pretext that peace was only connected with as-Sadat's personality.

'Ali went on that on assuming the duties of the presidency, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the people's mandate to continue the peace process and assure the entire world of Egypt's desire to continue to march along the path of peace, not only in the interests of the Egyptian and Israeli peoples alone but also in the interests of the entire world.

Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who welcomed 'Ali on arrival, said that the Egyptian foreign minister's visit to Israel confirmed the determination of both countries to continue the peace march.

In press statements at the airport, Sharon added that the peace treaty was a treaty between two countries which desire peace and that they will do their utmost to push forward the peace march.

Sharon said that Egypt and Israel were determined to put an end to wars and exert every effort to live in peace forever. He expressed his hope that 'Ali's visit will result in settling several outstanding issues.

'RESPONSIBLE SOURCE' ON SHAMIR STATEMENT

NC241802 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1725 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Oct (MENA) -- A responsible source in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has made a statement in which he said: The statement attributed to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the goal which Israel is seeking to achieve through the negotiations on the full autonomy for the Palestinians and the remarks that the Palestinians already have a state in Jordan are, in Egypt's view, incompatible with the concept of full autonomy and with the provisions of the Camp David agreement in this respect.

Commenting on other statements attributed to the Israeli foreign minister that Israel is seeking peace to preserve its vital interests, the source said: The stability of peace preserves the vital interests of Israel and to the same degree preserves the vital interests of all the peoples in the area, including the vital and legitimate interests of the Palestinian people.

Commenting on a statement by Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon that his country will continue in the coming years to consolidate and expand the settlements, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that Sharon's statement will not help in creating a suitable climate for the progress of the peace process as Egypt insists on regarding the policy of the establishment of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza as one obstructing the peace efforts. Moreover, Sharon's statement contradicts what the Israeli Government previously stated that the settlements which were recently established are the last.

'ALI EXPECTS TRILATERAL SUMMIT ON MIDEAST PEACE

NC252302 Cairo MENA in English 2254 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 25 Oct (MENA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told MAY, organ of the National Democracy Party, in Tel Aviv tonight that he expects that a meeting of the heads of Egypt, Israel and the United States delegations will take place.

'Ali said that he will lead Egypt's delegation while the American side would be led by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig while the Israeli side to that meeting will be led by Interior Minister Yousef Burg.

The deputy premier added that it may be necessary to have a bilateral summit between Egypt and Israel that would be followed by a summit meeting to be attended by the United States, Egypt and Israel. These steps will take place following the experts meetings as it was scheduled before.

Hasan 'Ali had a detailed report on the autonomy talks by Ambassador Tahir Shash after his arrival in Tel Aviv. He said that the peace process between Egypt, the United States and Israel is continuing and we are determined to attain lasting and durable peace.

The Egyptian deputy premier and foreign minister went on to say that his first visit to Israel after the passing away of the late President Anwar as-Sadat expressed that no change has taken place on the timetable of the meetings between the two sides regardless of the period of mourning announced in Egypt.

Hasan 'Ali reiterated that his visit to Israel is to acknowledge to those who seed doubts on the peace process and for those who said that the peace process was confined to President Anwar as-Sadat's presence.

Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will have a press conference on Tuesday at Ben-Gurion Airport following the talks that will run through three sessions and be centered on the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in the fixed time.

Hasan 'Ali will have a meeting tomorrow morning with Israeli President Navon, then he will meet with Premier Menahem Begin and Shamir, whom he will brief on Egypt's protest on his statement declaring that Jordan is the Palestinian state and that the Palestinians have determined their own destiny to stay in Jordan.

In Cairo, Hasan 'Ali said the aim of his talks in Israel is to put forward a timetable for the steps pertaining to the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

OFFICIALS MEET ISRAELI LABOR PARTY LEADER PERES

Mubarak Meeting

NC251147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres. Following the approximately 1-hour meeting, Shim'on Peres told reporters that his discussions with President Mubarak were very satisfactory. He added: We expressed our condolences to President Mubarak on the death of departed leader Anwar as-Sadat, whom we greatly admire in our country and consider as one of the great leaders of this century.

Peres said that he told Mubarak that everybody looks forward to his leadership and we wish him success. Peres added that Mubarak clearly explained to them that the peace agreements between Egypt and Israel are not restricted to a certain date but that they are a march which will continue despite the doubts cast by some that there will be a change in them following Israeli withdrawal on 25 April.

Peres said he was convinced that the cordial ties between us will be maintained and that the peace process, which other Arab states might join, will continue. He added that President Mubarak expressed his support for the normalization process and his optimism over reaching an agreement on principles concerning the autonomy.

Answering a question on the comments by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir concerning the settlements, Peres said: We did not broach this subject during our discussions.

Questioned about the possibility of the Israeli Labor Party's contribution to push forward the peace process and the autonomy discussions, Peres said: Despite the fact that we are one of the two largest parties in the Israeli parliament, we are not in a position to participate with the government in the peace process. He added: We fully support the peace march and the friendly ties existing between the two countries.

Peres went on: When the matter is connected with the peace process, then all Israel becomes one people. We greatly admire Egypt and we believe it is the most important and greatest state in the Middle East in addition to the fact that it enjoys a reputation for perseverance, leadership and desire to achieve peace. He added: We appreciate this whatever our position may be, and peace is not merely written agreements.

Asked about the difference he noticed between his last visit to Egypt and his current visit, Peres said: I am very sad about the departure of As-Sadat, whom I greatly respected as a man. It is possible to kill a man, but it is not possible to kill a hope or destroy an idea.

Peres added that President Mubarak was leading his country with the same amount of insistence, firmness and optimism, factors that are important for leadership. He hoped that the peace process would make quick progress.

Asked if he believed that it was important, particularly after the departure of leader As-Sadat, that Israel should make concessions in order to make progress in the autonomy discussions, Peres said: Negotiations mean making concessions. He added: Let us negotiate and so long as the negotiations continue, we will reach an agreement. He said he was optimistic about reaching such an agreement.

Concerning his impressions following his first visit to President Husni Mubarak, Peres said: I have found out that the president has great confidence in himself. He added that the president was confident of the steps he will take. Peres also said that this was the third time he had met with President Mubarak. He pointed out that during a previous meeting, President Mubarak briefed him on the housing operation. He said: Today I saw the operation being implemented on a large scale.

Concluding his statements to reporters, Peres said: I found an example of this on my way from the airport, As-Salam city, which leader As-Sadat inaugurated before his death. He added: I am now leaving the president's office filled with a good feeling of confidence.

#### Ghali Meeting

NC251646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali held a meeting this afternoon with Israeli Labor Party Leader Shim'on Peres. Ghali said he explained the Egyptian position, emphasized Egypt's commitment to international agreements and treaties and asserted that Egypt will work for a comprehensive peace in the region. The discussion also dealt with the role of the Israeli Labor Party in support of the peace process.

#### Abu Talib Meeting

NC251152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo 25 Oct (MENA) -- People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib today received Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres and the accompanying delegation currently visiting Cairo.

During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East situation, the peace process, and the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

During the meeting, Dr Sufi Abu Talib affirmed that Egypt is determined to achieve peace and attain autonomy for the Palestinians as a first step toward establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

Shim'on Peres emphasized his confidence in the continuity of Egyptian policy whose foundations were laid by the departed leader, Anwar as-Sadat. He also affirmed his confidence in the completion of the peace process and resolving the Palestinian problem under the leadership of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Peres explained that he supports the peace process and although he represents the opposition in the Israeli Knesset and differs with Israeli policy on some domestic matters, they form one bloc regarding the peace process in the Middle East. He affirmed his support for the achievement of autonomy within the framework of the Camp David accords as a step toward the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

## Muhyi ad-Din Meeting

NC251602 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] First Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received Shim'on Peres at noon today. They discussed the situation in the Middle East.

A correspondent has learned that Dr Muhyi ad-Din reaffirmed Egypt's adherence to its international commitments and the agreements it has signed. He stressed that Egypt is committed to the implementation of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. He also emphasized that the peace process will continue.

ISRAELI PRESIDENT NAVON TO VISIT CAIRO SOON

NC252218 Cairo MENA in English 2146 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- President Navon of Israel arrives here this week to express his condolences to President Mubarak on the passing away of the late President Anwar as-Sadat. President Navon will extend an invitation to President Mubarak to visit Israel, MAY, organ of the National Democratic Party said in tomorrow's edition.

AL-AKHBAR WELCOMES REAGAN STATEMENT ON PLO

NC260030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2316 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AKHBAR has said that it welcomes and blesses U.S. President Ronald Reagan's announcement that his country stands prepared to contact the PLO if the PLO shows the desire to recognize Israel's right to exist.

In commenting on this subject in tomorrow's edition, the paper depicts President Reagan's statements as being considered a good move that heralds good tidings from the U.S. President. The paper says, although this move is somewhat late, we hope that good and sincere intentions will propel it forward so that no time will be wasted.

The paper also notes President Reagan's statement that the Palestine question is the core of the Middle East conflict. AL-AKHBAR says that this is what Egypt has declared since the beginning of the Arab-Israeli conflict. President Reagan made his statements about the Palestinian organization to the American newspaper [name indistinct] and these statements were published in today's edition of the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ON EUROPEAN MOVE FOR PEACE

NC252348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2207 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- Quoting its London correspondent, AL-AHRAM reports in tomorrow's edition, Monday, that within the next few hours a political statement will be issued by the 10 states representing the European Community. The statement will contain their unanimous agreement to participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force.

The paper says that this statement epitomizes the practical translation of the resolution passed by the Community's foreign ministers in London on 13 October to support Egypt politically. This support will be two-sided:

The participation of the Community states in the multinational force will keep the peace following Israel's full withdrawal from Sinai. The community states will then move intensively to generate momentum for peace and to tackle the core of the conflict -- the Palestinian issue. The statement is expected to contain references to the nature of this move in the coming phase.

AL-AHRAM elucidates that the participation of the European Community states in the Sinai force is considered an (?urgent) move in European strategy at this time, which is based on the understanding that this move will be directly followed by the setting of the stage for the PLO's participation for the purpose of achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue. This settlement will be affected in accordance with the Venice Declaration issued by the Community states around the beginning of 1980. In this declaration, the European Community adopted the initiative forwarded by Britain in this respect.

The paper points to meetings held by the European Community's Middle East experts in this regard in London to draft the political statement that will be issued by the community. This statement will include the final form of the community's participation in the multinational force. The community has carefully specified its stance toward this matter prior to British Foreign Secretary Lord Darrington's visit to Saudi Arabia 3 - 5 November. The purpose of his visit will be to discuss points of agreement between the Venice Declaration and the principles announced by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, concerning a solution of the Middle East crisis. In the European Community's view, the most important positive points are the principles related to readiness to recognize Israel and the right of all states in the area to live peacefully within their boundaries.

AL-AHRAM notes that among the things that encouraged the European move has been Egypt's support of the Saudi principles, as expressed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. There has also been praise by the PLO chairman for these principles during his recent visit to Japan. The Community's hope, and particularly Lord Carrington's hope, has grown that the PLO will be convinced to signal publicly its preparedness to extend conditional recognition to Israel.

AL-AHRAM says that the invitation to the Community experts to meet has been extended in response to a British proposal that Europe specify its stand on the present and future developments through clear-cut signals directed to all the parties -- Egypt, the Arab states, the PLO, the United States and Israel. The work of the experts is not confined to drafting the political statement that will be released in London. Moreover, this work extends to reaching an agreement on a unified strategy for the Middle East. This strategy will be submitted to the foreign ministers at their meeting which will be held in Luxembourg some time this week.

The paper adds that Britain is likely to participate in the multinational force in a proportional manner. The attention which Britain is devoting to its participation in the force gives evidence of Britain's sincere desire to extend political support to Egypt despite difficulties. Therefore, Britain has carefully weighed its stance and has taken into account strict precautions concerning the arrangements and measures required for this participation. Furthermore, Britain wants to support Egypt in this direction and it is interested in Israel's full withdrawal from Sinai on schedule along with guarantees by, and the approval of, the remaining parties concerned with the Middle East crisis of the participation of Europe, and particularly of Britain.

The paper says that the British move has been made through a well-thought-out plan in which Britain has connected the Venice Declaration and the autonomy talks with the principles that were proclaimed by Saudi Arabia together with the efforts exerted by the United States and its policy pursued in the Middle East to resolve the issue.

AL-AHRAM affirms that the statement which will be issued on Europe's participation in the Sinai peacekeeping force will have a special meaning. This affirmation is based on the fact that the statement precedes the European move which is being made by Lord Carrington on behalf of the European Community in Lord Carrington's capacity as the present chairman of the community until next December. Furthermore, Lord Carrington's visit to Saudi Arabia follows Egypt's support of the principles declared by Prince Fahd.

This visit will also follow the submission of the AWACS deal to the U.S. Senate, but it will precede the convening of the Arab summit conference and the European summit conference for which preparations will be made at the Luxembourg conference.

The paper points out that the names of the states invited by Egypt and the United States to participate in the multinational force were kept secret up until now. This force will have a minimum of 2,500 men.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS WESTERN BORDER 'CALM'

NC251642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1546 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali al-Halim abu Ghazalah has announced that the situation is completely calm on Egypt's western border. He also affirmed that Egypt has no forces outside its borders.

The defense minister today met with the officers and men of the 3d Field Army. At the meeting he explained that the agreement on the arrival of the AWACS aircraft in Egypt had been concluded prior to 6 October. He said the presence of these aircraft will provide an opportunity for the training of the Egyptian crews that will operate the I-2-C aircraft for which Egypt has signed a contract. He noted that agreement has been reached with the United States on advancing the arrival of some types of U.S. weapons and equipment in Egypt.

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah said that the armed forces have continued their training and their usual activity out of their realization that it is imperative for life to continue. The armed forces also understand that bolstering their combat efficiency will remain a strategic goal worthy of full attention and of commitment to its fulfillment irrespective of circumstances.

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah pointed out that the armed forces are continuing their social welfare efforts for soldiers. He said that the executive measures will be taken soon for the construction of a number of military quarters, all of which will be supplied with the various utilities and necessities which will allow self-sufficiency for the resident military personnel and their families.

A number of senior armed forces officers accompanied Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah on his visit to the 3d Field Army. The minister made similar visits to the shock forces and to the infantry forces in Shas 2 days ago.

In those meetings, the minister spoke of the dimensions of the present domestic and foreign situations.

SPOKESMAN DENIES RADIO REPORTS ON FORCES STATUS

NC241113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Oct (MENA) -- Moscow radio, quoting a news agency, has reported that Egyptian forces stationed along the Libyan borders have been placed on combat alert and that preparations are underway for large-scale maneuvers aimed at exerting pressure against Libya.

Furthermore, Damascus radio has announced that the joint maneuvers scheduled to take place next month on Egypt's territory are primarily aimed at invading Libya.

Commenting on the aforementioned items, an official Egyptian spokesman has announced that these reports by Moscow radio and Damascus have no foundation of truth whatsoever because Egypt, which has chosen the path of peace and renounced war with Israel within the framework of a just and overall peace that would prevail throughout the region, does not plan to carry out any military operation against any neighboring country but rather plans to direct its attention to consolidating stability and increasing prosperity.

The official spokesman affirmed that the joint maneuvers and exercises aim only at upgrading the combat capabilities of its armed forces so that they can increase their ability to carry out their basic tasks in defending the Arab and Islamic nation in the light of Egypt's clear national role in the region and the world.

AL-AHRAM ANSWERS MOSCOW RADIO ALLEGATIONS

NC242332 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Oct (MENA) -- In tomorrow's edition Cairo's AL-AHRAM comments on Moscow radio's recent reiterations about the presence of concentrations of Egyptian forces on the Libyan border to invade Libya and on Soviet exploitation of Egyptian forces preparations for military maneuvers next month. The paper says Moscow has not forgotten its old method, which has been exposed. It is now attempting to stir up events as it did when the events of 1967 were sparked off. The important remarks the Soviet Union made about Israeli forces massed along the Syrian-Israeli border to invade Syria resulted in the outbreak of the June 1967 war.

The paper says Egypt is not carrying out these maneuvers secretly, but that it has announced them and the date they will be carried out. If every maneuver is regarded as an attempt by the state carrying it out to invade a neighboring state, it would be impossible for any state to promote the training and efficiency of its forces.

Concluding its commentary, the paper affirms that Egypt's policy is characterized by clarity and that Egypt has chosen the road to peace not only with Israel but with others and that this peace does not mean the armed forces will conduct an invasion or relax.

AL-JUMHURIYAH: NATION WILL DEFEND ITSELF

NC260046 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2314 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that the visit the AWACS aircraft are now making to Egypt and the joint exercises of the Egyptian and U.S. forces are only aimed at serving Egypt's objective of defending its homeland. The paper adds that neither does this signify that Egypt is preparing for an attack on Libya.

In its editorial for tomorrow, Monday, entitled "We Will Only Defend Our Land," the paper notes President Husni Mubarak's recent statement that Egypt will not go to war with Libya and that Egypt will absolutely not start a war or attack anyone.

The paper says that this statement emphasizes that the peaceful policy which Egypt has been pursuing since its 1973 victory is not pursued in favor of one side to the detriment of another. Nor is it a policy favoring Israel and directed against the Arabs. However, it is a policy which governs Egypt's international moves in all directions.

The paper asserts that, consequently, Egypt will not allow any side to draw it into futile battle. Furthermore, Egypt will never move its forces except to defend the sovereignty of its territory or to repulse a treacherous attack launched against it.

ABU GHAZALAH ON AWACS, TIES WITH SAUDI ARABIA

NC260850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) -- Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has stated that Egypt takes an integral view of the Arab region's security, and that the more secure and stable the states of the region are and the more they are capable of defending themselves against any foreign intervention, the more secure Egypt is.

In a statement of the newspaper MAY today, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah says that this is why Egypt considers the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia to be very important for that country's security and consequently very important for Egypt's security.

On the immediate benefits the AWACS deal for Saudi Arabia will have for Egypt, the defense minister says that this depends on how Egyptian-Saudi relations develop in the future. He expresses hope that they will, as they had always been, be relations of fraternity and friendship.

SECURITY FORCES STORM TERRORIST HIDEOUTS

NC251912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Oct 81

[25 October statement by Egyptian Interior Ministry]

[Text] Further to the statements issued by the Interior Ministry on the liquidation of the hideouts of the terrorist organization and the arrest of its leaders, members, weapons and equipment. A number of these hideouts have been attacked in the past few days. This has resulted in the arrest of a large number of the organization's leaders and the weapons and explosives in their possession. While attacking one of these hideouts in the Al-Ma'adi area [near Cairo], the security forces were subjected to a salvo of explosive charges. One terrorist was killed and his colleague was captured. The bombs and explosives in their possession were seized.

While attacking another hideout in Al-Jamaliyah the day before yesterday, the security forces were subjected to a heavy salvo of handgrenades, gelignite explosive charges and automatic weapons. Some members of the force received superficial wounds from bomb fragments. Following that, the terrorists and the weapons and explosives in the hideout were seized.

The number of the organization's leaders and members arrested so far has reached 397 persons. A sum of \$20,000 and 6,000 pounds was seized in the possession of one of the leaders of the organization.

The quantity of weapons and bombs seized so far is 17 machineguns, 41 automatic and semiautomatic rifles, 23 revolvers, 116 defensive and offensive [difa'iyah wa humjumiyyah] handgrenades, 11 locally made weapons, 6 smokebombs, 10 incendiary handgrenades, 75 kg of gelignite, 71 blocks of gelignite, 8.5 kg of dynamite, 82 blocks of TNT, 46 detonators, 34 fuses, in addition to timing devices, bottles filled with gasoline and inflammable materials and thousands of rounds of ammunition of various calibers and magazines.

Those arrested confessed in full the dimensions of their plans to set off a Khomeyni-style revolution through the use of the means of destruction and death and the sabotage and seizure of the various state institutions and installations. They gave everyone in the organization a role to play and this will be published in detail. The Interior Ministry's departments are continuing their efforts to liquidate the remaining hideouts of this organization and arrest its few members who are still at large.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE

## Communique No 500

JN231726 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Communique No 500 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 23 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. Following are the results:

## I. Known enemy losses:

- A. An enemy troop concentration was sighted before our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Our forces pounded it and forced the enemy to flee, leaving behind 18 dead.
- B. Our forward units pounded the enemy positions and concentrations in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, killing 14 and destroying 2 vehicles -- 1 of which was loaded with hardware -- 5 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.
- C. Twelve killed and 1 vehicle carrying personnel and 4 stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.
- D. Eleven killed and 1 vehicle destroyed in the Sumar region.
- E. Six killed in the Nowsud region.
- F. Five killed in the Dezful region.
- G. One killed in the Ahvaz region.
- H. One tank destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
- I. One stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Mimak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- J. One observation post destroyed in the Shush region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 67 killed and 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 10 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation post destroyed.

## II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Three vehicles, one gun and one mortar damaged.

## Communique No 501

JN241653 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Oct (INA) -- The Iraqi fighter planes today attacked enemy concentrations and positions in the southern sector of the theater of operations scoring direct and painful hits.

Communique No 501 issued today by the Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi planes returned safely to base. The communique added that the front's sectors last night and this afternoon witnessed various battles during which 64 Persians were killed and various war materiel was destroyed. Here is the text of the communique:

Communique No 501 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and today.

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the Gilan-e Charb area, forcing it to retreat leaving behind 27 dead and 1 vehicle and 1 gun destroyed.
- B. Our units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, killing 14 and destroying 2 vehicles, one of which laden with hardware; 1 gun; 1 excavator, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.
- C. Eleven were killed and 1 tank, 1 observation post and 1 vehicle carrying Khomeyni guards were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
- D. Five were killed and one vehicle and one observation post were destroyed in the Sumar area.
- E. Four were killed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- F. Three were killed in the Dazful area.
- G. One vehicle was destroyed in the Shush area.
- H. Our fighter planes today attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and painful hits. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 64 killed and 1 tank, 6 vehicles, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One vehicle was damaged.

Communique No 502

JN251651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Oct (INA) -- Iraqi fighter planes today attacked violently the Iranian enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and painful hits. Our planes returned safely to base.

Communique No 502 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command put the total known enemy losses during the battles that raged last night and today at 66 dead and 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 6 vehicles, 3 guns, 5 stockpiles of hardware, 3 observation posts and 1 excavator destroyed.

The following is the text of Communique No 502 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: ✓

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With great skill, our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of positions in the Gilan-e Charb area. Our units pounded the enemy concentration, forcing it to retreat after killing 28 and destroying 1 tank, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.
- B. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations opposite their positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area, killing 13 and destroying 1 personnel carrier; 4 vehicles, one of which laden with hardware; 1 gun and 2 stockpiles of hardware.
- C. Seven were killed and two vehicles, one gun, one excavator, two stockpiles of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the Abadan area.
- D. Five were killed in the Dezful area.
- E. Five were killed in the Mehran area.
- F. Four were killed and one gun was destroyed in the Shush area.
- G. Four were killed in the Nowsud area.
- H. One observation post was destroyed in the Sumar area.
- I. Our fighter planes today attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, scoring direct and painful hits. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 66 killed and 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 6 vehicles, 3 guns, 1 excavator, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Two vehicles, two guns and three mortars, were damaged.

USSR'S MORDVINOV, CEMA DELEGATION ARRIVE

JN240845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Oct (INA) -- Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived here last night on a visit to Iraq during which he will preside over his country's delegation to the meetings of the sixth session of the Iraq-CEMA Joint Committee. This session is due to open here on Tuesday, but will be preceded by a meeting of the technical, trade, oil, gas, energy, electrical, agricultural and irrigation committees.

The CEMA General Secretariat delegation headed by (Buganti), chairman of the CEMA General Secretariat's section on cooperation with developing countries, also arrived in Baghdad to attend the session.

MARITIME MINUTES SIGNED WITH USSR 24 OCT

JN241254 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Oct (INA) -- Iraq and the Soviet Union today signed joint minutes on promoting bilateral cooperation in the fields of maritime transportation. The minutes, signed at the end of the meetings of the Iraqi-Soviet Committee for Maritime Transportation, include the necessary arrangements to ensure a better flow of goods between the two countries and better shipping and packing methods. They also encompass measures for Iraqizing [ta'riq] the crews operating aboard Iraqi fleet vessels and the proposed contract for the maritime agencies and shipping services in the two countries' ports.

The minutes were signed by Rashid Salih al-'Ali, transport and communications ministry under secretary for planning affairs, and Nikolaychuk, Soviet deputy minister of the maritime fleet.

INDUSTRY MINUTES SIGNED WITH USSR IN MOSCOW

JN222117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct (INA) -- Minutes for Iraqi-Soviet cooperation in industrial projects, transport, communications and housing were signed here tonight at the conclusion of 3 days of meetings by the industrial subcommittee of the Iraq-Soviet Permanent Committee for Technical and Economic Cooperation.

The minutes were signed for Iraq by 'Adnan 'Abd al-Majid, director of the general establishment for industrial design and construction, and for the Soviet Union by Mr Shiplev, chairman of the Soviet establishment Technostroyeksport.

The minutes included execution of services for already implemented industrial projects and drawing of plans for organizing and expediting implementation of industrial projects, transport, communications and housing schemes in Iraq.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI RETURNS FROM ROME

JN222041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi returned here tonight at the end of a 3-day visit to Italy at the invitation of his Italian counterpart, Emilio Colombo.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on the visit, pointing out that Italian President Alessandro Pertini received Dr Hammadi and asked him to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn. The foreign ministers met twice, reviewed bilateral relations and discussed international issues of mutual interest.

Dr Hammadi also met with Italian Minister of Trade Nicola Capria and discussed with him economic and trade relations and means to increase cooperation between the two countries.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RAMADAN LEAVES FOR AMMAN

JN241807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Oct (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, a Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and the first deputy prime minister, left for Amman this evening at the head of an official delegation which will visit Jordan for several days. Ramadan said that Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran invited him to Jordan to discuss economic and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries. He added that he will exchange views on matters pertaining to mutual interests.

The first deputy prime minister added that the Iraqi-Jordanian Joint Committee will meet during the visit and will reach a protocol for cooperation in all the economic and scientific fields for the year 1982. The protocol will provide for setting up joint projects and for accomplishing economic integration between the two fraternal countries.

The delegation consists of Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and a number of officials in the competent ministries.

IRAQI LEADER GIVES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN AMMAN

JN241954 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC] and first deputy prime minister, and Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, arrived in Amman today on an official visit that will last several days. At the airport they were received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, several ministers, the Iraqi ambassador in Amman, embassy staff members and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

In a statement, Ramadan said that the aim of the visit is to convene the joint committee of the two countries to discuss means of cooperation in trade and industry. He added that the visit is in the context of continued and intensive meetings between the fraternal countries aimed at deepening relations and exchanging views on various Arab issues. He said big strides in the strong relations between the two countries have been taken in all fields and that relations on the Arab level are ideal.

It may be mentioned that a big Iraqi technical delegation comprising technical experts in various fields arrived in Amman 3 days ago and held a number of meetings with Jordanian officials concerning the meetings of the Jordanian-Iraqi joint committee, which will begin work tomorrow.

Joint Committee Begins Work

JN251418 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] The meeting of the Jordanian-Iraqi joint committee for economic and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries began at the Prime Ministry at noon today.

The Jordanian side is headed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran while the Iraqi side is led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister.

At the beginning of the meeting, Mudar Badran welcomed Taha Yasin Ramadan and the members of the Iraqi delegation. Badran said that relations between Jordan and Iraq have become stronger and we are looking forward to consolidating these relations through joint Arab action and achieving pan-Arab objectives. Badran added: We view Iraq as the impregnable dam that protects the Arab nation against invasion. Iraq is the country which has offered sacrifices in all the wars waged by the Arab nation and is the country which has never evaluated any pan-Arab action from the perspective of the principle of loss and gain. Badran added that Jordan's stand at Iraq's side since the beginning of its war with Iran stems from the principle of the pan-Arab character of the battle and faith in the holiness of Arab land. Any party that fails to support Iraq in its just defense of its territories has, from our point of view, failed the Arab nation and disregarded its rights. Iraq is the Arab nation's strategic depth in its confrontation of the Zionist enemy.

The prime minister greeted the Arab people in Iraq and their struggle to defend their territory and rights. He also praised the Iraqi people's construction process, by which they are undertaking to build their country. Badran said: Cooperation between our fraternal countries springs from the implementation of directives by the leaders of our countries, His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Saddam Husayn.

Taha Yasin Ramadan afterward expressed his thanks for the warm welcome accorded the Iraqi delegation. He said: The stand of Jordan -- king, government and people -- at the side of Iraq is considered a brilliant landmark in an Arab atmosphere where vision is not clear. Ramadan described Jordan's stand as a very important event in the history of the Arab nation, which at this stage could be considered a beginning of similar stands in the Arab arena.

Ramadan said: We consider our relations with fraternal Jordan a model for Arab relations. Ramadan added: Constant meetings between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Saddam Husayn have paved the road to cooperation between the two fraternal countries. Several factors link Jordan to Iraq -- in addition to basic factors constituting a common element for developing economic, technical and scientific cooperation that goes beyond the conventional forms toward integration and coordination between the two fraternal countries.

Ramadan stressed the importance of continued meetings among officials for formulating a sound basis for developing cooperation and for opening this cooperation to other Arab countries on the road to joint Arab action in the interest of the Arab nation.

The talks between the Iraqi and Jordanian sides then began. They reviewed the strong bilateral relations and achievements in the economic, technical and cultural spheres.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with achievements in these spheres and stressed the importance of promoting them. They also discussed the agenda of the current meeting and issued directives to the technical committees to pursue their search for promoting cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The Jordanian side is composed of the minister of finance, the minister of state for Prime Ministry Affairs and minister of transport, the minister of industry and trade, the president of the National Planning Council, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad and several experts.

The Iraqi side includes the minister of trade, the president of the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, the Iraqi ambassador in Amman, the under secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications and several experts.

#### PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER LEAVES FOR PRC, S. KOREA

JN251542 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Amman, 25 Oct (PETRA) -- Public Works Minister 'Awni al-Masri left Amman for Beijing today on a visit to the PRC to be followed by a visit to South Korea at the invitation of their governments.

The minister said his visit is aimed at becoming acquainted with their construction and industrial projects and at exchanging viewpoints on possible cooperation between Jordan and these two countries in the field of construction projects during the present 5-year plan.

#### PRINCE HASAN LEAVES BAHRAIN FOR EUROPE

JN231642 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Manama -- Crown Prince Hasan, chairman of the board of trustees of the the Club of Arab Intellectuals, left Manama for Europe today after a 3-day visit to Bahrain during which he chaired the meeting of the club's board of trustees which ended in Bahrain last night.

OFFICIAL SUMMONS EEC AMBASSADORS ON SINAI FORCE

JN251808 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 25 Oct (SANA) -- Syria has asserted that any state's participation in the Sinai force called for by the United States and Israel will be considered participation in the Camp David accords, which Syria considers harmful to the Arab cause. Such participation will also affect that state's relations with Arab states that have rejected these accords.

This was stated by Syrian Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur when he summoned the EEC ambassadors yesterday and briefed them on the Syrian Government's attitude toward the readiness of some of EEC states to participate in the Sinai multinational force, which will be formed in accordance with Camp David accords.

The assistant minister told the ambassadors that the participation of any EEC state in the Sinai force would constitute support for the two Camp David accords and some sort of recognition of these accords as well as a blow to the European-Arab dialogue. It will also be considered a relinquishment of the European role in the Middle East crisis, particularly since the EEC Venice statement stipulated, among other things, a special European role in the efforts to solve the Middle East crisis and not a role complementary to the United States.

SANA INTERVIEWS EGYPT'S ASH-SHADHILI IN ALGIERS

JN252100 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Algiers, 25 Oct (SANA) -- The SANA correspondent in Algiers has interviewed Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian National Front, who dealt with new developments in the Egyptian and Arab arena after As-Sadat's death. He also dealt with threats leveled by Camp David partners against Syria, Libya and the Arab steadfast forces. Following is the text of the interview:

Question: What is your front's position toward Husni Mubarak's regime, particularly since he said he will pursue As-Sadat's line?

Answer: First, we had no personal dispute with As-Sadat. The dispute was over As-Sadat's foreign, economic and domestic policies. All of these policies made us oppose his regime. Therefore, Husni Mubarak's statement that he will proceed along the same line as As-Sadat means that policy will continue as it is and, consequently, we will oppose his regime just as we opposed As-Sadat's regime. However, we still hope that Husni Mubarak will go back on this stand, try to rectify his course and change his predecessor's policy.

We know that Husni Mubarak inherited a heavy burden from As-Sadat. He inherited the Camp David accord that bought the friendship of the United States and the Zionist state at the expense of the friendship of Arab countries. He also inherited a poor economic system which resulted in Egypt's debts reaching \$18 billion. The Egyptian Armed Forces he inherited are at a far lower level than they should be in comparison with Israel. This has upset the balance of power between Egypt and Israel.

Husni Mubarak inherited an oppressive regime with thousands of people in detention camps and with laws repressing human rights. All this is a heavy burden and we hope that Husni Mubarak will correct it. We hope his statement that he will pursue As-Sadat's line was said purely out of courtesy, because it is not in Egypt's interest to proceed with this policy. He still has the chance to go back on it since he is not responsible for these mistakes. When we say he is not responsible for these mistakes, we mean that he could be responsible for some mistakes because we know nothing about their details. The future will reveal the extent of his responsibility.

However, assuming he is not responsible for all these mistakes, he still has the chance to introduce changes. If he carries out changes, we will welcome this and be the first to support him, because this is bound to return Egypt to the Arab rank, to abrogate the existing repressive regime and to rectify the economic system from subservience into independence.

Question: How do you assess the recent battles between citizens and the authority's repressive forces in several Egyptian towns? Also, what is currently required of the army and the Egyptian people to confront the new developments in the Egyptian arena following As-Sadat's execution?

Answer: The Egyptian people are by nature disinclined to violence. Therefore, the recent acts of violence are new for the Egyptian people. However, everyone knows that violence breeds violence and generates explosion. What has taken place in Egypt is only a result of the regime's acts of violence followed by violent counteraction by the people to defend themselves against the regime. Therefore, we believe that the sound way is to uproot the causes of violence; namely social injustice and oppressive laws which allow for arrests without trial, which deprive people of freedom to express themselves and which try people according to laws alien to Egyptian society, such as the law of shame and so forth. All these matters call for violence and once they are uprooted there will be no more violence. Accordingly, we believe that the right way to avoid violence is by removing its causes and not by undertaking further acts of violence.

We call on Husni Mubarak not to follow As-Sadat's line nor to try to put his political opponents in jail, deprive them of freedom of self-expression or take repressive measures against them because these are the causes that led to violence in Egypt. Once he avoids this, he will avoid any future acts of violence.

Question: How do you analyze the current wave of arrests undertaken by the heirs of As-Sadat's regime against the progressive and national forces in Egypt?

Answer: We oppose any repressive measure against the opposition forces in Egypt. Every Egyptian has the right to express his opinion frankly within the limits of the 1948 UN Declaration on Human Rights, which was approved by Egypt. Freedom of expression and opposition is a guaranteed right for every individual whether in Egypt or elsewhere. Therefore, any measure by the Egyptian state or the ruling regime in Egypt against an Egyptian individual opposing Husni Mubarak's policy conflicts with human rights and we oppose and denounce it.

Question: The Egyptian regime held several quarters responsible for As-Sadat's death, as is evident in the contradictory statements by the regime's heirs. What is your comment on this and which side, do you think, was behind his assassination?

Answer: Up to now, the ruling regime's statements are contradictory. It seems that they accuse the side they want to strike. Once they said the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir] was behind the assassination. This was a prelude to striking this group. On another occasion they attributed this to me personally. This was an opening for the Egyptian press to launch a fierce and filthy attack on me. This shows that accusations are leveled in accordance with Egyptian information demands. Unfortunately, this is the tragedy of Egyptian information media. The one responsible for this operation is As-Sadat himself, because when he adopted a policy conflicting with the interests of both Egypt and the Arab nation he passed sentence on himself. He himself expected this result, since he used to change his sleeping place almost every night. When he moved, scores and even hundreds of guards escorted him. He used to travel by helicopter to avoid walking in streets. This confirms that As-Sadat expected this end. As-Sadat's enemies are many and it is very difficult to know who was behind this operation. However, sooner or later history will identify those responsible.

Question: What will the front's working method be in case it assumes power in Egypt?

Answer: Our main target is to return Egypt to the Arab fold. This is a basic and main objective because it conforms to the foreign policy of most Arab states. On the internal level we have other objectives. These include establishing real democracy in Egypt, canceling all repressive laws enacted by As-Sadat and liberating the Egyptian economy from Western subservience to make it self-reliant and get rid of inflation and debts, which have reached \$18 billion. We will also strengthen the Egyptian Armed Forces and restore a balance between our combat capabilities and Israel's. We can not accept that Israel, whose population is 3 million, has an armed force whose combat abilities are superior to those of 43 million Egyptian people. Therefore, the minimum we accept is a balanced level between the Egyptian Armed Forces and the Zionist enemy's combat capabilities. These are the basic points.

Question: Syria has warned Western European states of the seriousness of their participation in the multinational Sinai force, because such participation is tantamount to official recognition and active participation in the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian plot to liquidate the Palestinian cause through separate solutions. What is your evaluation of such participation?

Answer: First, we thank fraternal Syria for its stand and regard this as a positive action. However, in evaluating the situation we go further than that: We reject the Camp David agreements in form and substance, as does Syria. Consequently, whether there is a multinational force or a UN force, whether Britain, France and other states are taking part or not, all this is rejected from our viewpoint. Syria is thanked for its stand but we reject Camp David in form and substance. We reject all its contents and terms and all stipulations about multinational forces.

Question: The chief of staff of the Zionist army has recently threatened to strike at the Syrian missiles in Lebanon and to annex occupied Golan territory. These threats have been coupled with threats against Libya and with an escalation of the situation by the Camp David partners and the Numayri regime with the aim of entrenching the new Egyptian regime and striking at the forces of Arab steadfastness. What is your analysis of these threats against Libya, Syria and the steadfastness forces?

Answer: Undoubtedly, the United States and the Western countries lent absolute support to the As-Sadat regime and are now totally supporting Mubarak's regime. Attendance at As-Sadat's funeral by leaders of Western states and former U.S. presidents demonstrated support of the As-Sadat and Mubarak regimes. At the same time 18 Arab states were absent from the funeral. There is a process of separating positions and sorting them out. It is not strange for us to evaluate and define the camps to which each state in the Middle East is affiliated. It is very clear that the steadfastness and confrontation states are exposed to threats from the United States and the Western countries that support Mubarak's regime and those regimes in other states that declared their commitment to Camp David, such as the Numayri, Somali and Omani regimes. They also attempt to pressure the other Arab states that are not among the steadfastness states and those states that did not support Camp David in order to force them to join this camp one way or another. The steadfastness states must be aware of this fact and must know that the only solution is to have solidarity among themselves, to increase their defense capabilities and to unify their political line in order to confront this scheme. Undoubtedly, if these states unify their efforts in confronting this plot, Western threats can be defeated.

Question: Certain quarters say that the Muslim Brotherhood organization has ties with the Egyptian National Front. What is your answer to this?

Answer: The Muslim Brotherhood is not part of the front. There is a religious faction in the front represented by a group in the Egyptian National Front. However, the personalities who represent this faction are not within the Muslim Brotherhood and have no ties with this organization.

BEGIN REJECTS PROPOSAL TO HOLD EARLY ELECTIONS

TA251211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] At the weekly Cabinet session, the prime minister denied all reports on the possibility of Knesset elections being advanced. Our political correspondent reports that Menahem Begin said that the intention is to have the Cabinet serve until November 1985.

BEGIN RECEIVES LETTER FROM REAGAN ON COOPERATION

TA261100 Jerusalem POST in English 26 Oct 81 p 1

[By Jerusalem POST staff and agencies]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin on Friday received a letter from President Ronald Reagan reaffirming the implementation of strategic cooperation between the two countries, government sources revealed yesterday.

According to the sources, Reagan's message, which followed a meeting between the premier and U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis on Thursday, pledged that the U.S. would carry out its undertakings agreed on at last month's Washington summit.

State Department Counsellor Robert McFarlane is due in Israel on Thursday and will meet Begin and other officials for discussions about the strategic cooperation between the two countries.

The premier told the Cabinet of the letter at yesterday's weekly meeting. He reportedly already replied to it.

Diplomatic sources in Jerusalem said last night that Reagan's letter was probably designed to smooth the passage of the AWACS plane sale to Saudi Arabia through the Senate this week, and was intended to reassure those senators concerned about the deal's effects on Israel's security.

In Washington, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker said yesterday that he believed Reagan would win Senate approval on Wednesday for the AWACS deal.

In a television interview, he said there were less than 50 opponents in the 100-member Senate, although 51 senators were on public record as saying they would vote against it. Unless a majority approves the bill, it will be blocked.

RADIO REPORTS REAGAN'S REMARKS CONCERNING PLO

TA251736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] President Reagan has said that the Palestinian problem must be solved with or without the PLO's participation. However, the problem cannot be solved until the Palestinians are ready to recognize Israel's right to exist. Interviewed by the Beirut paper AN-NAHAR, Reagan said the United States may be ready to openly negotiate with the PLO but this organization must first recognize Israel's right to exist.

EGYPT REQUESTS DEPORTED MAYORS BE ALLOWED TO RETURN

TA252115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Egypt has asked Israel to allow the return of the two mayors from the Hebron Hills, Al-Qawasimi and Milhim. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the request was first submitted by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali when he arrived here to participate in Moshe Dayan's funeral.

Egyptian sources told our correspondent that everything must be done to improve the atmosphere in the territories to encourage the inhabitants to join the autonomy talks. Israeli sources told our correspondent that there was no connection between this request and the deportation orders against several people. The Military Government has been contemplating revoking the orders.

On another issue, our correspondent has learned that Egypt is still considering participating in the Arab summit meeting to be held in Morocco next month. A Moroccan delegate arrived in Cairo to pursue this matter. Our correspondent was told that President Mubarak would not attend the summit but will send another senior representative. The delegate may be Hasan at-Tuhami, As-Sadat's former aide.

EGYPT'S 'ALI ARRIVES, GREETED BY SHARON

TA251626 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Report by Sha'ul Stav on Defense Minister Sharon statement on Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali's arrival in Israel on 25 October -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Stav] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, as chairman of the supreme committee for the implementation of the second stage of the peace agreement, as Minister 'Ali's host in Israel:

[Sharon -- in English] The fact, General 'Ali, that a personality like you came now, so close to this tragic event, the death of President as-Sadat, only shows the determination of the new Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and our government headed by Prime Minister Begin to proceed with the peace. I believe that during your stay here, we will be able to move forward to solve many of the problems that we still have to solve and I believe that the peace between us will last forever.

'Ali Airport Statement

TA251224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Egypt's foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who arrived here this morning, is now having a luncheon meeting in Tel Aviv with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. 'Ali, the first Egyptian minister to visit Israel since President as-Sadat's assassination, said at the airport that his presence embodies the determination of the Egyptian people and government to proceed forcibly and persistently toward peace.

[Begin recording] ['Ali] Our meeting is a profound answer to all those who try to spread doubts that the peace process depended solely on the person of our late President as-Sadat. Our newly elected president came to power with a very strong mandate from the people of Egypt based upon his sincere determination and intention to proceed with the peace process. It's our duty today to proceed resolutely, more than ever before, to show the whole world our determination to abide and adhere to our commitments toward enhancing peace, not only for the benefit of the people in this area, including the Palestinians, but also the people of the world at large. [end recording]

'Ali Meets Navon, Begin

TA260922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The Egyptian foreign minister is now meeting with the prime minister in his Jerusalem office. The Egyptian minister was accompanied by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Earlier, the Egyptian deputy prime minister called on the president, and thanked him on behalf of the Egyptian president for the cable President Navon sent to President Mubarak after the latter had assumed power.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that in the meeting it was decided that President Navon will pay a condolence visit to Egypt after the 40-day mourning period for President as-Sadat. The visit will last 1 day and President Navon will lay a wreath on the tomb of As-Sadat and meet with his widow and with Egyptian President Mubarak.

#### Further Autonomy Talks

TA261008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpt] At the beginning of next month, Israel and Egyptian delegations at the ministerial level will meet in Cairo to try to advance the autonomy negotiations. This was decided in a meeting which ended a short time ago between the prime minister and the Egyptian foreign minister.

Following the meeting, Minister 'Ali told reporters that Egypt has no date for reaching agreement on the autonomy. It is working to attain the goals set out in the Camp David accords. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon expressed the hope that it will be possible to overcome the difficulties and that by next April an agreement will have been reached.

#### Discuss Tourism Issues

TA251525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon today conferred privately with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Sharon's office in Tel Aviv. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal notes that the meeting lasted about 2 hours. The first working meeting of the joint Israeli-Egyptian team headed by both ministers is currently underway.

Our military correspondent has learned that the topics on the agenda are: Israel's proposal to operate a flight between Ben Gurion Airport and Ofira with stops in Elat, the 'Ezyon airfield and St Catherine's. Israel also suggests that it be given permission to open a consulate in Ofira while the Egyptians would be given permission to open consulates in Elat and Beersheba. These suggestions are based on the notion that the two countries develop tourism on a reciprocal basis. The team will also discuss military issues related to the pullback from the Sinai.

Earlier, the Egyptian foreign minister said Egypt would allow Israeli airlines to fly groups of tourists to Sharm ash-Shaykh and St Catherine's on an equal share basis with Egyptian companies. He promised to strive for easing the procedures for issuing entry visas to Israeli tourists. According to 'Ali, Egypt wants Israeli tourists in the resorts along the Red Sea and beyond the Suez Canal.

#### AUTONOMY DISCUSSIONS RESUME IN TEL AVIV,

TA251615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] The Discussions on autonomy resumed in Tel Aviv with the participation of teams from Israel, Egypt and the United States. In-depth discussion began this morning about the structure of the administrative council that will be established within the framework of the autonomy. The legislative authority and scope of the administrative council were also discussed.

The teams would like to reach an agreement that would enable the publication of a declaration of principles or a memorandum of understanding. It has been reported that a vast difference persists between the positions of the parties.

#### Radio Reports on Talks

TA260540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Karmal Hasan 'Ali comes to Jerusalem today for talks with Israeli leaders. He will first meet with President Navon and then have separate meetings with Prime Minister Begin, Foreign Minister Shamir and Israel's chief autonomy negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg. Political affairs reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says that among the subjects to be discussed are a variety of topics dealing with normalization and the autonomy talks. In the afternoon, he will meet again with Defense Minister Sharon, this time for talks on military arrangements for Sinai following the Israeli withdrawal from the area in April.

Kol Yisra'el's political reporter says that Prime Minister Begin and the other Cabinet ministers will ask 'Ali why the autonomy negotiations are not progressing. They will ask Egypt to participate in the drafting of an agreement of principles to bring the talks forward.

In Tel Aviv, the autonomy negotiations continue today, with Israeli, Egyptians and American delegates trying to resolve the conflict on the scope, jurisdiction and structure of the administrative council that is to be set up to implement the autonomy. However, our reporter says that any real progress is expected to come only in the wake of the talks which Egypt's foreign minister will hold in Jerusalem today.

More details have emerged on the meeting yesterday between Egypt's Foreign Minister 'Ali and Israel's Defense Minister Sharon. The Egyptians are now expected to allow flights from Israel to St Catherine's and Ofira, but the planes will have to make a stop at 'Ezyon. Egypt opposes the Israeli plan for an open border in Sinai to facilitate tourism. Yesterday it was revealed that Egypt intended to open a consulate in Elat. Israel may open one in Ofira.

#### RADIO INTERVIEWS EGYPT'S FOREIGN MINISTER 'ALI

TA251249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali interviewed by Alan Ben-'Ami shortly after his arrival in Israel 25 Oct -- recorded]

[Text] ['Ali] I think until now all the negotiations concerning the handing over of Sinai and the normalization, as well as the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, is going in a very smooth way, in a very honest way, and in a very normal way as well. Now it is our own responsibility -- both Israel, Egypt and the United States -- to get the stability to the area. It is one of the main objectives of the three countries, and in its respect we have to work hard to see what are the elements to be reached for stability. We consider the Palestinian problem as one of the main problems, or as the main problem, and a very big issue in the whole stability of the Middle East.

[Question] But this appears to be where the controversy lies. What is full autonomy? Israel, as you know, says it is not a Palestinian state; Egypt appears to be pushing the idea that it is a Palestinian state. This is the difficulty: the interpretation of the Camp David accords.

[Answer] We have not to interpret in different ways. We have to stick to the Camp David accords, which calls for the self-determination, or the participation of the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza -- and others -- with the Jordanians, with the Israelis, Egyptians and Americans, to participate in the full autonomy, I mean in the self-determination.

[Question] From Egypt's point of view, then, is self-determination a Palestinian state?

[Answer] Well, the Palestinians will themselves have the right of the veto within the negotiations, as I mentioned, at the end of the 3-5 years, altogether with the parties concerned. So we are not planning for the Palestinians, and we will never try to do so. So let us first implement the Camp David accords.

[Question] Foreign Minister Shamir and other Israelis have said that they are concerned by a statement attributed to you in which you said that Israel's tough position over autonomy was one of the reasons, perhaps for the murder of President as-Sadat, one of the things that was used as a pretext for the murder of President as-Sadat, what exactly did you say, what exactly did you mean?

[Answer] No, I didn't say so. It was not interpreted in the right way. It was an answer to a question that in the United States many circles considered that the attitude of Israel was one of the reasons why President as-Sadat was murdered. I stated that maybe the delay in the negotiations for the full autonomy was one of the elements which was used to charge the young people -- the fanatic young people -- for the assassination of President as-Sadat.

[Question] You yourself don't accept this as a possible theory though?

[Answer] No, I don't accept it as a theory, and especially because as we saw, the whole Egyptian people, in the referendum for the presidency on the 11th of October, showed a real interest in the peace process on one hand, and from the other hand that they are against fanaticism -- which should be faced very toughly in Egypt.

#### PERES RETURNS AFTER MEETING EGYPT'S MUBARAK

TA252033 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres interviewed by Nisim Mish'al at Dov Hoss airfield in Tel Aviv on 25 October, shortly after his return from Egypt -- videotaped]

[Text] [Peres] I met Husni Mubarak for the third time and we had a rather extensive talk. My colleagues met him for the first time. We did not spare any frank questions. We decided beforehand that we were going to ask about the things bothering us. The answers were given with great confidence. As far as we can tell, I think that the replies were sincere. Mubarak told us -- perhaps this was the key phrase: I know that there are fears about what will happen after April 1982. Well -- Mubarak said -- we do not intend to become enemies after 1982; on the contrary, we intend to expand the process of normalization. As you could have deduced from the referendum, the peace is supported by the majority of the Egyptian people. I am certain -- Mubarak went on to say -- that peace is a new reality which, under certain conditions, may attract other Arab countries.

[Mish'al] On the issue of Jerusalem; after he was elected President Mubarak declared that he was in favor of partitioning Jerusalem and returning east Jerusalem to the Arabs -- did this issue also come up in the talks?

[Answer] It was certainly raised. One week ago an announcement was published to the effect that the president had allegedly demanded the repartitioning of Jerusalem. We explicitly asked him whether he was in favor of repartitioning Jerusalem. We received a clear reply: No; Jerusalem must remain united although, the administrative aspect -- Mubarak added -- must be in accord with the views held by As-Sadat. In any case, he reiterated the earlier version.

[Question] The evacuation of the Israeli settlements in the Sinai -- did this come up in the talks? Does this issue bother President Mubarak?

[Answer] The issue did not come up in the talk with President Mubarak. The issue was raised in other meetings. However, the specific evacuation of the settlements was not raised but rather they asked whether, in our opinion, the peace process based on reciprocity would proceed properly. We replied that we believed that would be the case. Incidentally, the first deputy prime minister, Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, referred to the issue of normalization and said: You have nothing to worry about, we will do everything to expand it.

#### MA'ARIV COMMENTARY ON SAUDI PEACE PLAN

TA231040 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Oct 81 p 16

[Yosef Harif commentary: "A U.S. State Department Official Tried To 'Sell' the Saudi Eight-Point Plan to the Israeli Ambassador"]

[Excerpts] Reagan's entry into the White House brought a sigh of relief to Israel: The overt, aggressively negative attitude toward the PLO, his willingness to regard the settlements as not illegal, his avowed opposition to the supply of offensive weapons to the Saudi Arabians, his positive attitude toward Israel's status in Jerusalem, his overt admiration of Israel's strategic importance and the fact of its being a partner of the United States not just its "friend and ally," -- all of these were encouraging for Israel. A new era.

Is this true?

Doubts crept in: Above and beyond all these declarations, what did Washington intend? In contrast to his promise, Reagan himself threw all his presidential influence behind the Saudi Arabian deal that includes weapons of an offensive nature. But, worst of all: Instead of supporting both Israel and Egypt as the two central pillars of the Middle East strategy, Washington began to court Saudi Arabia, and even Damascus. The new administration began to show itself as a confused one that was not finding its way through the complications of events it encountered.

In talks in the White House several weeks ago, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said, at the height of a debate: What policy do you have in the Middle East? Decide....

Begin's complaint, in essence, is this: Instead of proving that you are standing behind your allies, you are estranging them. As far as Israel is concerned, this took the form of suspending the F-16's and the "publicity" campaign against it in the media: This, as far as can be assumed, was inspired by administration elements. As far as Egypt is concerned -- unrestrained courting of Riyadh, while ignoring Cairo's status. It transpires that without As-Sadat and Begin having talked together about this, they both had almost the same prediction about Washington: The courting of Saudi Arabia, which took a stand against the Camp David agreements, is weakening Egypt.

What is this romance with Saudi Arabia and going into a "new" Riyadh-Damascus "axis" (this occurred during Philip Habib's mission)? As-Sadat, who stood alone against the Arab world, alienated and threatened, claimed that only the Camp David process would bring peace to the Middle East and suddenly found the Reagan Administration against him, strengthening his opponents -- whether these were Saudi Arabia, directly, or Syria, indirectly. Yitzhaq Rabin, who exposed this truth after As-Sadat's assassination, was perhaps not sufficiently "diplomatic" when he cast accusations in this spirit at the Reagan administration, but was he really so far from reality?...

However, to Begin's question: "What policy do you have in the Middle East" there has been no real reply.

The fact is that Washington has no clear policy in the Middle East at present. At first it wanted to escape altogether from the horror of this stormy region and concentrate on domestic affairs, but events pursued the administration heads and overtook them.

For some time Washington kept quiet and did not investigate the Saudi Arabia "peace plan," as it was presented by Prince Fahd. As-Sadat came out against it with all his might and there is no need to say that Israel rejected it out of hand, saying that it was nothing but a fraud and a bluff (it was given broad publicity on purpose on the eve of Begin's departure for the United States, so as to demonstrate Saudi Arabia "moderation" and thus make it easier for Reagan to exert influence on the matter of the AWACS planes.)

As-Sadat understood what the danger in being taken in by Fahd's eight-point plan: First of all, it meant pushing the Camp David agreements aside. It meant a blow to the peace process, because with all the differences of opinion in the framework of the Camp David agreements, there is more in common between Egypt and Israel than there is dividing them. But it also meant that the willingness to regard Fahd's empty document as any sort of basis for a peace plan would mean that Saudi Arabia's "peace plan" would in fact replace Camp David, with all this involves concerning Egypt's status in the Arab world.

On the surface it was permissible to assume that Washington also understood that the Fahd plan was intended for nothing other than to make it easier for Saudi Arabia to improve its moderate image as long as Congress and the Senate had not approved the AWACS deal. Now it turns out that someone in the administration, to be more precise, in the State Department, is trying to take that plan seriously.

One of the officials who took part in the talks with Prime Minister Begin and held a conversation with Israel's ambassador for some reason returned to the Saudi Arabian "peace plan" in an attempt to point out its good points. While emphasizing that the United States hoped to incorporate Saudi Arabia into the peace process, the man presented a U.S. interpretation, claiming that this "plan" by Saudi Arabia represented a recognition of.... Security Council Resolution 242, and this represented the basis for the Camp David agreements.

How is this possible?

It said, in clause 7 -- the man emphasized -- that "the countries of the area have the right to live in peace."

No sir, I beg your pardon, you are mistaken -- he was told -- this is not what is said in 242. That resolution determines that the maintenance of the UN Charter principles demands the "cancellation of any claim or state of belligerence and the honoring and recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every one of the countries in the area and of their right to live in peace within recognized and secure borders, without threats or acts of violence." Anyone who writes "the right of countries in the area to live in peace" without stressing "each and every country in the area" has not done so by chance.

But the U.S. diplomat did not give up, he tried to prove that this clause, it is true, did not mention Israel's name, but, as opposed to this, Israel is mentioned in other clauses in Prince Fahd's "eight-point plan...."

Really? -- The ambassador wondered.

The man from the State Department "proved" to him, there and then, that Israel was mentioned twice -- not once....

On hearing this "proof," the ambassador did not know whether to laugh or cry. True, Israel is mentioned specifically by name twice in the Saudi Arabia plan: In the first clause, which says that "Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories conquered in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem.: The second clause says: "The removal of the settlements Israel established in the territories it conquered after 1967."

Firstly, what is the discovery you have found here, even for yourself, that Israel is mentioned in the Saudi Arabian document (and this must be considered as "recognition" of it...) The U.S. diplomat was asked. Is this an unprecedented innovation?

The Arab summit conference (the Baghdad conference) resolution says: "A full withdrawal by Israel from all the territories conquered in 1967." Is this recognition of Israel? And, after all, that conference stood entirely behind the PLO...

For some reason the man from the State Department "did not see" the clause in the Fahd plan that speaks of the "establishment of an independent Palestinian state whose capital is Jerusalem."

True, we knew that there were fervent "Arabists" in the State Department, but are things being done under its stamp even now, in Alexander Haig's time? How does this charming "dialogue" fit in with President Reagan's principle that State Department staff should faithfully represent the president's policy. Is this the "president's policy?" Must this serve as a reply to Begin's question: "What policy do you have in the Middle East?"

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who held extensive internal consultations about these things, had something very significant to say: After all, Saudi Arabia was among those who called upon Egypt to go back on the peace process and not sign a peace treaty with Israel; what, then, is the significance of its "peace plan?"

Really, if the innovation lies in the demand for Israel's withdrawal from the conquered territories, then Egypt, too, who signed a peace treaty with Israel, spoke about "Arab Jerusalem: and the "removal of the settlements" and about a withdrawal from all the Arab lands; this being so, what is Saudi Arabia innovating, that there is somebody in the State Department who has discovered "innovations" in its plan, contradicting Saudi Arabia's true nature?

However, the question is much more basic: What are those U.S. officials who are in raptures over the new edition of the Saudi Arabia plan talking about altogether? They could be given a better plan, if it is needed for the purpose of brainwashing the media in the United States and winning over the opponents of the AWACS deal. On 25 May 1980, Prince Fahd granted the Washington POST an interview in which he had more "moderate" formulae: In that interview the Saudi Arabian statesman was content with a simple Israeli statement about an intention to withdraw from the territories conquered in 1967 and in the same interview resolution 242 was mentioned as the basis for a peace settlement and in that same interview Egypt and the United States were not condemned for their part in the Camp David agreements and the PLO was not mentioned as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Is is certainly no coincidence that the U.S. official preferred to ignore that positive interview, because 3 days after that interview, as a result of the criticism of Fahd, he came out with an "explanation" using another interview with the Moroccan news agency, in which he claimed that his interviewers in the U.S. paper had not understood him correctly and his remarks had been distorted....

This time Fahd was absolutely clear. After he enumerated the clauses in his plan, he provided himself with secondary insurance by a clear addition involving the implementation of his plan: "The implementation of such an arrangement depends on three realistic and logical conditions that must be realized:

-- The cessation of unlimited U.S. support for Israel.

-- Putting an end to the Israeli arrogance, one of the ugliest forms of which is exemplified by Menahem Begin, would in any case be carried out if the first condition were to be implemented.

-- Recognition of the fact that the Palestinian component [as published] as 'Arafat says, is the basic component in the Middle East equation.

So now Fahd does not have to fear the Arab radicals any more, but he can persuade the Americans and the Europeans that he is "moderate:" He mentioned Israel's name twice in his plan...

That same State Department official who tried to discover the positive in Fahd's plan (the conversation with the ambassador took place in two stages -- after the first talk the ambassador asked for the reaction of the Jerusalem foreign ministry...) was present at at least some of the talks between Prime Minister Begin and President Reagan and Haig. He heard Begin's comments on this: Saudi Arabia provides the PLO with financial support totalling a million dollars a month. What sort of a U.S. ally is it that supports this pro-Communist terrorist organization? You, the Americans, have praised Saudi Arabia for its role in achieving the cease-fire in Lebanon. You should know that that same agreement says that no arms will be streamed in to the terrorists. Here, that same day that the agreement was obtained, a convoy of U.S. trucks left Saudi Arabia (via Jordan) for Lebanon. By the way, do you agree that anyone who receives weapons and equipment from you should transfer them to a third country or a terrorist organization used by Moscow against your interests and those of the West?...

In view of all this, there is no escaping the conclusion: The Reagan Administration is sunk in embarrassment. It has no Middle East policy.

Over the last few days we have witnessed all sorts of concealed threats against Israel in U.S. weeklies and papers (such as, for example, the thoughts about incorporating the PLO into the peace process) in order to soften its stand on the matter of the AWACS that Reagan wants to be rescued from. Alongside the headlines (that Haig had to deny to Ambassador 'Evron) that predicted a change in the administration's position on the PLO, a whisper campaign has begun with the goal of also reaching Israel's ears. The chorus ran as follows: The Israelis are forcing the President to devote most of his time to the AWACS affair instead of attending to other vital matters...

It appears that these tactics will also miss their target. Israel will not be deterred by concealed and whispered threats because it knows how to evaluate exactly the magnitude of the risk involved in a U.S. surrender to Saudi Arabia. Let us assume that the AWACS are handed over to the Saudi Arabians -- if, after all, Reagan overcomes his opponents, whose reasoning is not necessarily connected with Israel's position -- will the Saudi Arabians be satisfied with that?

Is this such an imaginary assessment? After all, the avowed "essential conditions" for the arrangement in the Middle East -- on the basis of the Saudi Arabian plan, of course -- that of Prince Fahd, is the cessation of U.S. support for Israel.

So Begin's question returns to its place: What is U.S. Middle East policy?

It seems that there is no getting away from the conclusion: The Reagan Administration is sunk in embarrassment. It has no formulated Middle East policy: It took its first steps in disassociating itself from the Camp David agreements. After that it decided to adopt them, but not whole-heartedly, because that would have meant a clash with Riyadh. As-Sadat's murder confounded the administration's "policy-setters" and now they regard the most important things as...autonomy. But autonomy is "Camp David," so they are trying to discover "positive" in...the Saudi Arabian plan, too, that which contradicts Camp David.

When Reagan asked the U.S. nation to trust him, he blamed the Carter administration's foreign policy for "radiating weakness in the international arena, which seriously harmed U.S. credibility in the eyes of both its friends and its enemies."

Reagan was right, but there is a grave fear that it will take his administration less time than it took that of his predecessor to take on the same slack image, lacking credibility, in the international arena.

#### MAYORS WANT KUWAITI, LIBYAN FUNDS ALLOWED

TA241924 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1945 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Tulkarm, 24 Oct -- The mayors of Tulkarm and Qalqilyah demanded at the end of last week that the Military Government permit them to bring in from Kuwait and Libya contributed funds slated for the implementation of development projects in their towns.

Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hanun claimed he had clarified to the Military Government that the municipality has more than 500,000 Jordanian dinars in banks in Amman, which is a contribution made 3 years ago by Kuwait as part of a twin-city agreement. This sum, Hanun argued, could solve Tulkarm's most serious problems. It has been marking time for years as far as development is concerned, he contended.

Qalqilyah Mayor Hajj Amin an-Nasir said he had complained to the Military Government that a sum of 185,000 Jordanian dinars, a contribution Libya made as part of a twin-city agreement between Qalqilyah and Tripoli, is lying unused in Jordanian banks, and the city is meanwhile suffering from development problems.

The two mayors claim they have been told the Military Government would look into their requests if they could prove that the money did not come from the joint Jordanian-PLO committee. To recall, the Military Government has forbidden institutions or personalities in Judaea and Samaria from bringing in funds from that committee.

LIBYAAL-QADHDHAFI ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., ITALY, SUDAN

LD232050 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Oct (JANA) -- Italian television, Channel One, has conducted an interview with the leader of the revolution which it will show tonight. In the interview the leader spoke about Libyan-U.S. relations and the hostile U.S. stand toward the people of the Jamahiriyah and its constant threats to harm the freedom of our people. He explained it was not Libya which decided on hostility toward the United States or to boycott it; it is the United States which does not want Libya to be a free state. To the United States, peoples are either slaves or enemies; it does not accept the existence of friends or neutrals; you are its slave and under its foot or you become its enemy if you refuse to accept slavery. We refuse to be agents of the United States or of anybody else. The United States has classified us as enemies because we have rejected its bondage. We have frequently and repeatedly declared that we are prepared to accept normal and sound relations with the United States, just as with any other country in the world -- relations that bring about ideal benefits for the two countries and which are based on mutual respect. If the United States wants to establish relations with us, it must accept us with our views, principles and attitudes unchanged. We reject any conditional relationship which alters our policy and direction or harms our choices and convictions. We are sure we are right and our policy is the right policy, but the United States is an imperialist country which does not like our policy and wants to colonize the world and us -- rather it wants to enslave us, and we reject this categorically.

He said we adhere to our policy and beliefs and we believe there is a possibility for dialogue, there being many areas in which differences could be resolved, but not by this stupid method or terrorist style which U.S. President Reagan is pursuing, which depends on threats of force and the parading of fleets and on the forcing of others to become slaves for the United States, or woe unto them.

The leader described this imperialist course which Reagan is imposing on international relations as a wrong course representing a childish policy whose main protagonist suffers from megalomania. The leader renewed the readiness to open a dialogue with the United States and said we are prepared to enter into a dialogue and discussion with the United States and also to exchange diplomatic representation with it and to maintain economic interests of mutual benefit to both peoples, in which there would be mutual respect. With these words we challenge the United States before Italian, European, American and world public opinion to accept sound relations free of threats of force and without harming our policy and also without having to agree to change this policy.

The United States wants only to enslave others and if the latter refuse they are classified as enemies; this is what happened in our case. Anyway we are prepared to enter into a dialogue with the United States on several issues: the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the bilateral problem, the United Nations, the International Court of Justice and the Law of the Sea Conference.

He added that using force to settle disputes should be a remote thing because it is a dangerous venture which threatens all the civilization which mankind has built in modern times, and it is bound to take the new world back to the age of barbarism and the jungle, where mankind would lose the civilization and the culture it has built. The United States will be responsible for this if it insists on using force to settle disputes.

The leader said the world has only to compare my words on these subjects and the issues which we express with conviction and the U.S. policy, which is based on the threat of force and imposition of domination, to know who the terrorist is and who threatens peace and who is barbaric. He stressed that should the United States confront us militarily we are determined to confront it.

The leader also spoke about Libyan-Italian relations and stressed the desire that these relations should be firm, strategic and ideal. In this respect he pointed out that there are certain issues which adversely affect these relations and which are an obstacle to their development; among these is the political situation in Italy resulting from the party struggle for power. He said some parties express toward us a fascist anti-Semitic and anti-Libyan spirit, and they harbor crusade-like rancor and complexes against Islam. The leader expressed regret that these hostile parties were given the opportunity recently to come to power in Italy, since they put their party interests above that of the Italian nation; in other words, they sacrificed the economic interests of the Italian people with the Libyan and other peoples for the sake of achieving a narrow party interest. He said: I believe the Italian people have reached a degree of awareness and freedom which have shown them the evil of the party power struggle and in particular the evil of the extreme fascist parties, which must not be given the chance to rule in Italy so they do not threaten the interest of the Italian people. The leader added that nevertheless we are determined to develop our relations with the Italian people and to develop common cooperation for the benefit of both the Libyan and Italian peoples. He pointed out that circumstances are suitable for building good relations with Italy, especially in the economic field.

The leader explained that the other considerations and factors that affect Libyan-Italian relations include the U.S. pressure on Italy and the attempt to sacrifice the interest of the Italian people to the interest of the American people. Evidence of this can be seen right now; one example is the extremely grave statement which the U.S. President made recently and which has done harm to all the West European peoples. Reagan showed the Europeans that the United States is planning to sacrifice Western Europe in a limited nuclear war so that the United States and the U.S. people could remain outside that war; the European peoples would die so that the American people could remain alive.

The U.S. President announced quite clearly and seriously that it is possible for a nuclear war to break out and to be limited to Europe, and that the United States would remain outside this battle. This has awakened the European peoples and showed them the reality of the U.S. strategic policy which so far has been camouflaged and the basis on which the United States acts; now the new U.S. President has exposed this policy with the utmost stupidity and ignorance. The leader stressed that the U.S. intention to kindle this war inside Europe is viewed as sacrificing the interests of Europe for the sake of the United States and also sacrificing all Europe's cultural and civilized achievements. This is what U.S. President Reagan revealed in his recent statement. The leader said that Europe, facing this exposed policy, has now realized it is in real danger as a result of the U.S. strategic policy which serves only the U.S. aggressive camp and sacrifices everything else.

The leader pointed out that Italy is one of the countries whose interests the United States has constantly wanted to sacrifice for its own ends. It has worked to undermine the relations between Italy and Libya so that its aggressive policy against Libya will continue and succeed. As a result of the U.S. aggressive policy and the strong U.S. pressure on Italy, the Italian Government is always interfering in the problem and it wants to sacrifice the interests of the Italian people; but we have great hope that the Italian people will triumph over U.S. imperialism and its agents, whom U.S. intelligence has brought to power in some regions.

The leader of the revolution declared that the Jamahiriyah has no intention of invading Sudan or of making any move against it; nor has it any military deployments on the borders of Sudan.

In his interview with Italian television, Channel 2, which was shown today, the leader stressed that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is committed to defend Chad, and that our forces in Chad will stand up to any aggression against Chad. The presence of these forces in Chad was approved by the OAU and was at the request of the national government of Chad in accordance with the joint defense treaty between the two countries.

The leader explained that we constantly press for the withdrawal of our forces from Chad, but Chad insists that our forces remain as it needs them at this phase, especially in the wake of the open and constant threat by the ruler of Sudan. He said it is very unlikely, in the face of these aggressive threats, that our forces will be withdrawn (?this) year but this new situation which Numayri has created against the independence of Chad makes it difficult to withdraw these forces in the near future. The leader explained that the more pressure there is on Chad, the more the Libyan forces in Chad will be reinforced so as to defend it.

The leader emphasized that Sudan must abandon its open threat to the independence of Chad and also its threat to topple the legitimate government of Goukouni, to give an opportunity to Chad to do without the Libyan forces, to hold elections and to build Chad economically, militarily and politically.

The leader called on the countries of the world to put pressure on the Government of Sudan which wants to [word indistinct] its internal problems at the expense of Chad and at the expense of the African peoples and Africa. In this respect the leader pointed out that Sudan is facing difficult internal problems and that Numayri is about to fall. Nevertheless he wants to create an external problem and to embark on barbaric aggression; he claims the presence of imaginary troops on his borders in an attempt to divert the attention of the Sudanese people and army abroad so as to destroy the Sudanese people at home. It was only recently that world news agencies confirmed that the number of detainees in Sudan is more than 10,000 and that the campaign of arrests in Sudan is still continuing.

The leader went on to say that Numayri himself speaks every day and declares he will kill or detain [his opponents]. We believe Numayri has taken leave of his senses and his end is very near and his days -- at least his political days -- are numbered. Numayri, however, is a problem which will come to an end because neither the Sudanese people, nor the world, nor the African peoples accept the constant disturbance which comes from Numayri. He has lost his importance as a ruler of Sudan, especially after his recent statements that he will leave Sudan and lead 500 soldiers to kill Al-Qadhdhafi after entering his home. I do not think it is proper for a head of state to utter such words. By this statement Numayri has lost importance as a head of state and as a sane person, and has become a thorn in the side of the world and in the side of the Sudanese and the Libyan peoples; he is not fit to rule Sudan even for a day. It also does not honor the Sudanese people to be ruled by a person like Numayri who has lost his importance.

The leader observed that never has a head of state made such a statement, but at the same time we take it seriously since it comes from a head of state whose words must be responsible. We reserve the right, should we discover any stronghold of sabotage by which Numayri will invade Libya, to destroy these strongholds, despite the fact that we have not yet decided to do so. If there is any camp for sabotage against us, it is our right to destroy it, this being preemptive act of self-defense. Numayri cannot deny this since it was he who told the whole world that he had set up training camps so as to invade Libya and kill Al-Qadhdhafi.

The leader pointed out that the world was informed through its ambassadors in the Jamahiriyyah of Numayri's statement and the threats it harbors to harm the freedom and the gains of the Libyan people. They were also informed of Numayri's threats to take the battle into Libya and to kill Colonel al-Qadhdhafi -- a decision which is unprecedented by any head of state.

## Further Comments

AU231937 Rome ANSA in English 1905 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Rome, 23 Oct (ANSA) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi says that he has never directly threatened European countries or their military bases with destruction but he warned that Libya would wipe out these installations if they were to cooperate with the U.S. Sixth Fleet in an attack on his country.

In an exclusive interview granted to the Italian state television network and to be beamed this evening, Al-Qadhafi reviewed a series of problems having to do with the Mediterranean and Libya's ties with its neighbors Egypt and Sudan.

In response to a question, he voiced the hope that the European states and the Mediterranean nations would not cooperate with the U.S. Sixth Fleet in "its irresponsible and senseless venture which threatens the peace and liberty of the Mediterranean and the African coasts."

The Libyan leader also maintained that the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has marked the death of "his policy of betrayal of the Palestinian people and their cause."

In response to an interviewer's criticism of the fact that the violent death of As-Sadat was considered cause for national celebration in Libya, Al-Qadhafi said that manifestations of joy were spread throughout the Arab nation. This joy was spontaneous, he said, and the people poured into the street to praise As-Sadat's assassination. No one organized this show of feeling, Al-Qadhafi insisted.

AWACS PART OF PREPARATION FOR HOSTILE ACTION

LD241428 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] NEWSWEEK's latest issue says the two U.S. AWACS aircraft which arrived in Egypt to participate in the U.S. exercises next month will be given the task of observing what it terms, Libyan activities along the Egyptian-Libyan border. The magazine added that the two aircraft are like airborne command posts.

The JANA political editor has commented on the hostile aim behind the participation of these two aircraft, saying their presence is in the context of preparations for a hostile military action that aims not only at the Jamahiriyah but also at the occupation of Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The participation of these two aircraft in the U.S. military exercises, which will be held next month in western Egypt adjacent to the Libyan border, clearly supports U.S. military aggression.

The JANA political editor reaffirmed that in the event these two aircraft violate Libyan Arab airspace or carry out espionage activities against Libya, they will be within the range of fire of the Libyan air defense means and missiles. We are convinced that the presence of the AWACS aircraft in Egypt is not in Egypt's interest but in the interest of the United States in the region and to bolster U.S. domination over the region through this military reconnaissance.

AWACS OVER HOMELAND WILL BE SHOT DOWN

LD250444 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The treaties the United States concludes, the relations it establishes with its agent tools under the cover of alleged friendship and the military exercises it holds on Arab land are nothing but channels through which it penetrates to reach its aim. The United States sends its military forces to participate in provocative military maneuvers inside the Arab homeland; following the end of the maneuvers and after the United States assumes it has achieved the aim of intimidation by muscle-flexing, these forces are stationed in some of the area's countries, meaning that following every new U.S. maneuver, additional U.S. forces enter this area. It is in fact an occupation force that controls everything in the country where it is stationed, leaving only the formal manifestation of independence.

The U.S. forces which enter Somalia and Oman under the pretext of participation in the maneuvers, are occupation forces that will not return to their bases and barracks in the United States or to their bases and barracks in NATO areas, but will be stationed in Somalia or Oman. We can say they constitute the direct U.S. occupation grip on Somalia and Oman and any country of the Arab homeland where these forces enter.

Thus the U.S. objective -- the occupation of the Arab homeland -- has not changed. What has changed is the method of its general framework. In the past, it attacked the target country without much consideration for what the secret relations between the invader enemy and the agent ruler might achieve. However, the method now adopted by the United States is penetration of the target country through facilities provided by the agent ruler. The United States has resorted to this to achieve its objective with fewer losses and to evade the condemnations, indignation and anger of international public opinion which strongly condemns the occupation of another country. The United States responds to international public condemnation by alleging it has not sent its forces for occupation purposes but to participate in maneuvers, and it was invited by the country's regime for the maneuvers.

The United States is sending its huge B-52 and F-16 aircraft to the Arab homeland, and it is sending its fleets, including aircraft carriers and nuclear bombs, to the areas. It has announced establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force numbering 200,000 soldiers and that the area of its intervention would be the Arab homeland, because that is where the vital interests of the United States are. As regards all U.S. maneuvers over the Arab homeland or near Arab shores, when they are held inside the Arab homeland they are carried out by U.S. forces of occupation, and when they are held near the shores of the Arab homeland they are carried out by U.S. forces of provocation. In both cases the United States is waging aggression against the Arab homeland, which originates from the U.S. disregard and scorn for the Arabs, its snobbish attitude toward the Arabs and its assumption that it deserves more than the Arabs, the wealth and resources that were bestowed by God on the Arab nation. This provocative, aggressive and snobbish U.S. attitude will not disappear on its own, but only through the Arab stand. The Arabs are not [words indistinct] to the degree that they will capitulate to the United States because it is a strong country and has the weapons. The Arabs have enough military might to confront the United States. The Arabs have an extremely important strategic advantage in case of war, that is, that they will be fighting on their land, while the United States will be an aggressor. If the United States has the devastating weapons and decides to launch an aggression, the Arabs, on their side, can decide on death and martyrdom. The United States cannot prevent the Arabs from being martyred if they decide to achieve that honor while they are fighting and defeating the United States.

The U.S. AWACS spy planes are staining the skies of the area. The planes not only fly in the Arab airspace, but they represent the U.S. challenge to the Arab nation as well. They violate not only our airspace but also our Arab dignity. They intrude not only our airspace but also our Arab honor. They are flying U.S. bases which spy on Arabs, offering information and pictures which they gather for the Zionist enemy, who is lying in wait for any scientific location or strategic target on Arab territory, and trying to sieze the opportunity to destroy it. The United States assumes the Arabs are of the same make as the pawns and tools which are connected with it and are its agents. It is completely misled. If U.S. pawns readily welcome U.S. forces, the Arabs -- whom the United States thinks disregarding them will eliminate them -- will confront U.S. forces with antiaircraft missiles and interceptor aircraft which will down the U.S. aircraft.

The United States, whose spy planes violate Arab airspace over some of the Arab countries and Arab dignity, must know that we in the Jamahiriya will shoot the U.S. planes if they try to come close to us to photograph our positions. Let the United States know that we will down these planes. We will not refrain from shooting them because they are U.S. planes, but being U.S. planes, particularly, will make us truly intent on shooting them down without prior warning if they enter our airspace. We are threatening the enemy not with impulsive emotion but with action; we are threatening and warning not with cries but by missiles; when we threaten, we Arab people will never back down on what we have determined to do, and we have what it takes to give meaning to our threat. Let the United States know that its AWACS planes are shrouded by myths -- none of them has been shot down yet because none has been shot at or resisted. They are not immune to missiles or other air defenses, and they are not immune to fighter aircraft. AWACS aircraft have not been shot because they fly in the airspace of countries where governments allow them to fly. However, we in the Jamahiriya, we who expelled the United States from our territory, refuse to let any power on earth influence us, because we are free people who have acquired authority, wealth and arms. None of our people, be they men or women, fight for money or reward; we fight under the banner stated in the declaration of people's authority: the defence of the homeland is the obligation of every citizen, men and women, in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

#### LIBYA CONCERNED ABOUT POSSIBLE EEC FORCE IN SINAI

LD251838 Tripoli JANA in English 1759 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Oct (JANA) -- The secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, Mr 'Abd al-Ati Obeydi, this morning received the British ambassador to the Jamahiriya in his country's capacity as current leader of the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers. Mr Obeydi expressed the Jamahiriya's concern regarding news circulated by international news agencies to the effect that EEC countries intend to participate in the so-called Sinai peace-keeping force, one of the provisions of the Camp David accords that have now become defunct with the death of As-Sadat.

#### AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER

LD251510 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] The leader of the revolution has received (?Rui Baltasar Alves), member of the Political Bureau and finance minister of the Republic of Mozambique. The leader was handed a message from President Samora Machel.

#### PLO'S 'ARAFAT LEAVES TRIPOLI 22 OCTOBER

LD231228 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Tripoli last night at the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

JANA URGES EGYPT TO BE 'VANGUARD IN ARAB STRUGGLE'

LD260914 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0802 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Oct (JANA) -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived in occupied Palestine yesterday and met terrorist Ari'el Sharon, the war minister. He is due to meet terrorist Begin later.

In occupied Palestine, the Egyptian foreign minister said: We are determined to press ahead with what he called the peace process. JANA political editor, in a comment, said: Since the killing of As-Sadat, the Zionist terrorists have been bracing themselves to defame Egypt and to cast doubt on the new political leadership there. They now continue to convey a bad impression concerning this leadership and are perfidiously involved in discrediting it and laying illusory obstacles before it with a view to guaranteeing the containment of the situation in Egypt.

From communiques and statements made by Zionist officials and from the trend of articles and commentaries carried by papers and other Zionist information media, it is apparent that there is a clear ill-intended tendency aimed at labelling the new leadership as traitorous and blaming it for the killing of As-Sadat who surrendered to the Zionists and allowed the Israelis into the land of Egypt.

Regarding the visit of Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to occupied Palestine, we hope that As-Sadat is indeed dead and buried.

We want to emphasize that As-Sadat has indeed died and with him treason and capitulation also died. Egypt is the land of Kinana [another name for Egypt expressing the love of Arabs for it], the Egypt of sacrifices. We are confidently looking forward to its return as the vanguard of the Arab struggle. In no way should it submit to the Zionists nor should it be exploited in their interests.

All the Arabs hope with us that Egypt will once again play its vanguard role in the Arab struggle and go into battle and fight colonialism and Zionism.

AT-TURAYKI PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR

For RUDE PRAVO reports of Foreign Affairs Secretary at-Turayki's visit to the CSSR, including speeches made at a luncheon hosted by CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek and details of the official visit, see the 23 October Czechoslovakia section, page D 9, of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SUDANSECURITY FORCES CONTINUE ARREST CAMPAIGN

JN241457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Oct (SUNA) -- Yesterday morning Sudanese security forces arrested 1,200 more people in the areas of ('Ashash), Fallatah, (Al-Kalakilah) and Al-Qal'ah in Khartoum Province as part of the continuing campaign to rid the capital of aliens, unemployed and vagrants. After investigation, 900 were taken into custody and the rest were released. It is worth mentioning that most of the 900 are aliens from neighboring countries.

NEW CHADIAN FRONT MAKES STATEMENT IN SUDAN

NC241556 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Oct (AFP) -- A Chadian liberation front has been set up and called here today for the unconditional withdrawal of Libyan troops and their replacement by neutral African forces.

In a statement here the group, calling itself Frolinat Fundamental, said Libyan withdrawal was a pre-condition for a peaceful settlement to the continued conflict in Chad.

The front also called for the opening of direct talks between the conflicting parties inside and outside Chad under the supervision of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It accused Libya of being a tool to execute the Soviet Union's ambitions in the region, particularly in Egypt and Sudan.

The front's proposed direct talks, aimed at achieving a political settlement, would be arranged through a third party to be specified by the OAU.

It called for an urgent meeting of the OAU with all Chadian factions to realize reconciliation and national unity aimed at forming a new national government. This government would be entrusted with the holding of new elections in collaboration with some African countries, not specified, which would be responsible for executing the agreed political settlement.

#### WESTERN SAHARA

##### POLISARIO COMMUNIQUE ON BATTLE WITH MOROCCANS

LD241326 Algiers APS in English 1128 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Sdar, 24 Oct (APS) -- Less than a fortnight after Guelta Zemmour battle, the Saharan Liberation Army launched an important offensive on Oct 22 against Moroccan troops at (Oum Ghrid) between Guelta Zemmour and Bu Craa, said a communique published yesterday by the Saharan Information Ministry.

On 13 and 14 Oct, Polisario Front Guerrillas attacked the Moroccan 4th Regiment stationed in Guelta Zemmour. They said 2,600 Moroccan troops were killed and two jet-fighters and a Hercules "C130" were shot down.

The communique said (Oum Ghrid) battle lasted five hours after which 79 troops were captured and 30 killed. The Saharan guerrillas also shot down a "Puma" helicopter 40 kms south of Bu Craa. Officers and non commissioned were killed including the crew which were composed of Adjutant Asri Ahmed, Sergeant el-Fatouchi Idriss and Chief Corporal Abassi Ahmed.

##### ALGIERS CITES POLISARIO ON READINESS FOR TALKS

LD252306 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry said in a communique today -- that in the Western Sahara conflict there are only two sides in the confrontation -- one for national liberation and one for domination and colonial supremacy. The Saharan ministry recalls that there are only two protagonists -- the Polisario Front which controls 90 percent of its national territory and the current regime of Morocco, which still clings to a small portion of Saharan territory. The communique stresses that any [word indistinct] extension of the list of those concerned or interested will only serve to encourage those who seek by all means to generalize the conflict.

Reiterating its total readiness for negotiations on a definitive peace in the shortest possible time, the Polisario Front also insists on recalling the total responsibility of the United Nations organization for providing its indispensable assistance to a just and concrete solution of the conflict. The Polisario Front has sought by means of this statement to eliminate any confusion or mixup [words indistinct] either deliberately or not concerning the approach for a peaceful solution to the conflict of the Western Sahara.

CAMEROONGOVERNMENT SUPPORTS LAGOS PLAN ON CHAD

AB232056 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The Cameroon Government has reaffirmed that the only basis for a lasting peace in Chad is the application of the Lagos plan on Chad which calls for the independence and territorial integrity of that country.

According to a communique released from the presidency of the republic today Cameroon also supports the establishment of a neutral peacekeeping force by the OAU with the help of the United Nations. The communique says that because of the long friendship ties existing between Chad and Cameroon, the Cameroon Government has never ceased to pay a particular attention to the evaluation of the situation in Chad.

AHIDJO RECEIVES SPECIAL CHADIAN ENVOY, MESSAGE

AB250825 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] President Ahmed Ahidjo yesterday received a special envoy of Chad's President Goukouni Oueddei. Although the contents of the message are not yet known, it is believed that their discussions were basically on bilateral issues.

CHADFOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES LIBYAN SUPPORT VALUE

LD250958 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Oct (JANA) -- Ahmat Acyl, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Chad National Government, told JANA last night in Tripoli that his government, under the presidency of Goukouni Oueddie, respects the OAU decision at the Nairobi conference concerning African forces in Chad.

He stressed that, regarding the presence of Libyan forces in Chad, the Chad National Government and people are the only ones entitled to decide if those forces remain or withdraw. This subject is no concern of any state or head of state but of Chad alone. The Chad Government is free to make what it considers suitable decisions and will not consider any decision harmful to its internal affairs.

He said Chad, as an independent state, is eager to adopt suitable decisions because Chad is a free state, a state which has its own place in the world and which is free to decide its own destiny.

In his statement, Ahmat Acyl stressed the need for the Libyan people to continue to extend all forms of assistance to the people of Chad who are faced with continuing threats of aggression from abroad. He stated: We are confident that this fraternal support, which made it possible for the people of Chad to realize freedom, will continue. We cannot do without this support to strengthen this freedom.

NIGERIAPRESIDENT SHAGARI ADDRESSES NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT

AB230834 Lagos NAN in English 0750 GMT 23 Oct 81

[By V.O. Adefela and Bisi Olawunmi]

[Excerpt] Cancun, Mexico, 22 Oct (NAN) -- President Shehu Shagari today in Cancun, Mexico, emphasised the urgent and crying need for the improvement of agriculture to arrest the epidemic proportion of food shortages and malnutrition.

"We need to grow more food where it is desperately needed and we need to free people from dependence on food aid and food importation," he added.

President Shagari, who was speaking on the first day of the international meeting on cooperation and development in Cancun, also urged the international community to adopt a comprehensive set of measures designed to stabilize prices of commodities at equitable and remunerative rates.

The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) correspondents in Cancun say that the two issues of food security and agricultural development formed the theme of President Shagari's speech to the meeting. He declared them as a priority area, pointing out that some 26 African countries are presently in deep food crisis, and to meet their food requirement, African states have had to rely on imports of food and food aid, [words indistinct] into 1965, he said, adding that the trend had been projected to reach 125 million U.S. dollars (about 75 million naira).

Proposes Food Conference

AB232145 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has called for a second world food conference to be held in Africa. He told leaders of the 21-world nations in Cancun, Mexico, that such a conference when held should vouch a program of action to irradicate global hunger in the course of the century. He said his call was based on the fact that it was the responsibility of the entire international community to ensure that a minimum standard of nutrition and subsistence was available to all. President Shagari, who was addressing the North-South summit yesterday, regretted that the declared goal of the world food conference in 1974 to irradicate hunger within a decade had not been achieved. A Radio Nigeria correspondent, Mohamed Okorejo, said the president stressed that there was a need for special measures and policies to be taken to help Africa in the field of food production and agricultural development. President Shehu Shagari maintained that unless Africa could attain four per cent annual agricultural growth as recommended in the international development strategy, she would hardly achieve economic liberation to match political independence. The president pointed out that to overcome this unfortunate development in Africa, and most of the developing world, the international community must adopt a comprehensive set of measures designed to stabilize prices of commodities and equitable and remunerative rates.

Meanwhile, the summit is expected to end later tonight. President Shehu Shagari will leave Cancun for Lagos tomorrow and make a brief stop at Barbados on his way home.

Receives U.S. Assurances

AB221716 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The United States' President, Ronald Reagan, has assured the Nigerian leader, President Shehu Shagari, that he is making efforts to ensure that Namibia attained independence next year.

The assurance was conveyed to pressmen yesterday by the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, after a meeting in Cancun, Mexico, between President Shagari and Mr. Reagan. Mr. Haig said there was a convergence of views on all the topics discussed at the meeting which included the Chadian situation, Libya and African developments. According to Mr. Haig, President Shagari expressed concern about efforts to destabilize many African governments.

#### AUDU COMMENTS ON CANCUN, REAGAN POSITION

AB241248 Lagos NAN in English 1235 GMT 24 Oct 81

[By V.O. Adefela and Bisi Olawunmi]

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 24 Oct (NAN) -- Nigeria's external affairs minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, yesterday in Cancun, Mexico, described that the international meeting of co-operation and development as "a step in the right direction."

He cautioned, however, that "the hard arduous and (?tortuous) road" lay ahead and that only those prepared to walk this road can expect to achieve success.

Professor Audu, who was briefing newsmen, added that "anyone looking for quick solutions will be disappointed."

On food, Prof Audu said that "everybody at the meeting accepted the primacy of food sufficiency in development and they are determined to do what they can to give it priority."

Asked about Nigeria's position on the call for the setting up of an energy affiliate of the World Bank, the minister said that Nigeria had no objection to the idea, but that all countries which could afford to contribute to it, and which were not just OPEC member-states, should fund it.

An American journalist asked him about Nigeria's reaction to President Ronald Reagan's condition for supporting global negotiations. Professor Audu said: I believe that President Reagan has not shut the door completely. He has laid down tough conditions which can only be regarded as a negotiating position of the United States.

Professor Audu pointed out that a wide gap existed between the position of President Reagan and that of many other world leaders. For example, he said, "Nigeria cannot agree, that the decisions of international agencies like the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund should be accepted as final on this issue, otherwise what would be the purpose of negotiations?"

#### PAPER CALLS MEXICAN MEETING 'WASTE OF TIME'

AB251319 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The Sunday NEW NIGERIAN reflects on the just concluded summit in Cancun, Mexico, between the developed and developing countries and feels the whole exercise was a waste of time. The paper argues that nothing meaningful could have come out of the summit that had no formal agenda besides lasting for only 48 hours. But it contends that the less developed countries have no cause to regret because they still have some options other than the so called North-South dialogue. In the opinion of the Sunday NEW NIGERIAN, the South could confront the intransigence of the North through a collective bargaining strategy.